The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1838. NO. 18.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

And Constitution of the Female Society of the City of New York, for the support of Schools in Africa.

The Ladies Society of the City of New York, for the support of Schools in Africa, held its Fourth Anniversary on Thursday, February 1st, 1838, at the Stuyvevant Institute. The chair was taken at half past seven, P. M. by the Hon. Hugh Maxwell.

The Rev. Dr. Proudfit addressed the Throne of Grace. Extracts from the Report were then read by R. D. Turner, Esq. and the following resolutions presented:

Resolved, That in view of the wants and claims of Africa, we feel called upon as christians and philanthropists, to do all we can to relieve her wants, to meet her claims, and to make her what the God of Heaven has promised, and her natural resources abundantly fit her to become.

Resolved, That in as much as the great and general object of this Society is to communicate the blessings of Christian Education to the coloured population of Africa; whether they be born upon the soil of their father, or conveyed there by the hands of other institutions:—therefore, every real friend of Africa, of his country, and of Christianity, may consistently maintain this institution, no matter how much they may differ in policy, or even in principle, on other great questions which are agitating the world in reference to this portion of our fellow men.

The meeting was addressed in a very able manner by Thomas Buchanan, Esq. late Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society at Bassa Cove; the Rev. Dr. Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University, and the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge.

At an adjourned meeting of the Society, held on the 2d instant, the following Ladies were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

Mrs. J. E. Caldwell,	Directresses.	Fishkill.
Mrs. D. Bethune,	Directresses.	147 Hudson St.
Mrs. — Riggs,	Directresses.	64 Clinton-Pl.
Mrs. D. Codwise,	Treasurer.	8 St. Mark's-Pl.
Miss J. R. M'Laughlin,	Cor. Sec.	217 Spring St.
Mrs. J. Wurtz,	Rec. Sec.	41 Bleecker St.

MANAGERS.

Rev. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Davison,	Eighth Presbyterian Church.
Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Stone,	Brick Church.
Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Vanpelt, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Brasher,	Reformed Dutch Churches.
Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Fields,	Duane Street Church.
Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Phelps,	Mercer Street Church.
Mrs. Hawxhurst, Miss Eddy,	Society of Friends.
Miss Donalson,	Wall Street Church.
Mrs. Sandford,	Dr. M'Elroy's Church

ANNUAL REPORT.

In taking a retrospective view of another year, we are forcibly reminded of the uncertainty which hangs over human affairs, and urged by it to greater diligence and promptness in our work. He whose right it is to rule the nations, is turning and overturning and evidently preparing the way to erect his peaceable kingdom on the ruin of thrones and empires now contending for supremacy. Since the fall of that proud capital, whose towering walls and gates of brass secured to her the homage of a world, the work has been steadily and perseveringly going forward. Chaldea is not. Wisdom is no more in Teman. Counsel is perished from the prudent. The cup of the Lord's vengeance has passed round from kingdom to kingdom, and from nation to nation; but the country to which the benevolence of this Society is directed has drunk the dregs. Age after age she has been scattered and peeled and trodden down by her oppressors, till scarce a vestige of what she once was remains. We talk *now of degraded, benighted* Africa; but rolling back the tide of time, we behold Egypt in the deep seclusion of antiquity, bursting forth upon the vision in all the splendour of a meridian sun. The first ray of intellectual light which dawned on Greece emanated from an Egyptian colony. In attempting to carry the blessings of science, civilization, and religion to that land of darkness, the friends of Africa have been impelled by the strongest motives, and animated by the most noble and generous sympathies which can actuate the philanthropist or the christian. We cannot forget that in our efforts to enlighten Africa, we are repaying a debt incurred more than three thousand years ago. And can we, who have received the gospel,—the tendency of which is to refine the mind and improve the moral sense—can we refuse to impart to her children the light of science and the knowledge of the true God? The claims of this country on the whole civilized world must be met as an act of justice—as the response of gratitude. On these strong and admitted principles we rest our appeal in behalf of ninety-nine millions of undying souls—a part of the purchased possession of Him who gave his life a ransom for all. We present it endorsed by the Saviour himself, whose promises encouraged while his providences were trying our faith. We urge it *the more confidently*, since the practicability of the work is no longer a problem to be solved. We have had our trials; reverses and discouragements not a few; but the clouds are breaking away, and a brighter prospect is opening before us. Our early history has been one of doubtful experiment. We have felt our way through almost insurmountable difficulties without the light of experience to guide us. Having learned wisdom by the things we have suffered, we enter on the work of another year, rejoicing in hope, animated by the increasing popularity of African education, the co-operation of friends, and the happy success attending our schools. We have now two flourishing auxiliaries—one at Fishkill, in this state, the other at Concord, New Hampshire. The Ladies of the Eighth Presbyterian Church in this city have done nobly, and set an example worthy of imitation by all to whom God has given the ability to do good and communicate. During the past year we have received of them $310; $60 to constitute their pastor and his lady life members of this Society, and $250, the avails of articles made by their Fragment Society. While we offer them our grateful acknowledgments, we do it in behalf of the objects of their benevolence, whose future history may determine the value of their unostentatious efforts, when we shall have been gathered to our fathers, and the places which now know us shall know us no more for ever. We trust that other similar associations which may be acting without any definite object will go and do likewise, till the desert of Africa shall blossom as the rose.

The last advices from our teachers are not sufficiently definite to enable us to state precisely the number of pupils now under our care. At the date of our last report we had between two and three hundred. In a communication from our late teacher at Bassa Cove, dated May 27th, 1837, he remarks—that his school is not as large as formerly, as some of the children are employed with their parents in bringing the farms under proper cultivation. This temporary diminution constitutes no ground of discouragement; but rather affords a pleasing and most satisfactory evidence of the internal prosperity of the colony, connected as it is (and must continue to be) with devotedness to agricultural pursuits. As considerable progress has already been made in this work, he anticipates that the interruption will be but of short duration, and urges on the Board the prosecution of their labour of love with unremitted energy. At present we have a male and female department, taught in the Baptist meeting-house, and we can continue to occupy it. But the cause would be greatly advanced by the erection of a commodious school-house, furnished with suitable apparatus, viz. Maps, Globes, Numerical-frame, Mathematical Instruments, &c. It is exceedingly desirable that our schools should be supplied with a library adapted to the wants of a young and growing colony, and alike accessible to parents and children. May we not hope that some friend of African education will come forward with a liberality worthy of this philanthropic enterprise, and afford those facilities which are considered indispensable to success in our own land. Encouraging accounts have also been received from the Episcopal School at Cape Palmas, and we are happy to add that while the Ladies of this denomination have made some change in the mode of their operations; their zeal in promoting the great work of religious education in Africa has suffered no abatement.

In July last we sent out another female teacher, who writes under date of August 19, 1837:

"Through the peculiar favour of the God of Providence I have been able to attend to the school here during the past week. I take the liberty of recommending to the patronage of the board a very worthy coloured female, who had been engaged in conducting it several weeks before my arrival. Her services are very important, as there are a number of small children who cannot read. King Freeman has engaged to place his son and daughter in the family of Mr. Matthias; and I expect to receive two native children under my care. The number of scholars is increasing. Teachers are greatly needed. There are many adults who cannot read, and ought to be brought under the influence of religious instruction."

From the above extracts, it appears that God has preceded us in this work. The field, if not white for the harvest, presents to us an inviting soil, and promises a rich reward to the faithful labourer. That devoted and untiring friend of Africa, the Rev. L. Wilson, writes from Cape Palmas—"The two little girls who were rescued in New York three years ago are now members of our female school. We received them into our family with a great deal of pleasure, and although they have not been with us more than seven months, we feel more than compensated for the care we have already bestowed upon them, by their orderly and becoming deportment, and their rapid improvement in learning. Both of them commenced in our school in the alphabet, but can now read the Testament with ease, and are beginning to write legibly. Perhaps in the course of a few months you will receive a communication from them in their own hand." We will not weaken the impression made by this simple statement, by any comment of our own. It is *sufficient to win over the enemies of this blessed cause*, and *to silence the objections* of the most faithless. God has owned the work, and succeeded our efforts by the converting influences of his spirit. From the same beloved missionary we learn that one of the little girls above alluded to is interested in the subject of personal religion. In another communication, he says, "You will be gratified to learn that God, as we humbly trust, smiles upon our labours, and *is visiting our schools by the influences of His Spirit.* One of our native youths, whom we call Robert W. James, has recently given us satisfactory evidence of a change of heart. For some months past he has been serious and thoughtful; recently his convictions became pungent and overwhelming; and still more recently he has come forth with a bright and comfortable hope that his sins are pardoned and his peace made with heaven. His father is an influential man; and we do hope he may yet be brought into the kingdom of Christ by the instrumentality of his son. Others of our boys are silently inquiring what they must do to be saved. And we are not without hope that many adults are beginning to feel there is a reality in religion." Referring to the anticipated operations of the American Society for establishing high-schools and colleges in Africa, Mr. Wilson writes—"I am gratified to hear of this enterprise in the cause of Africa. I feel sure that if your undertaking is founded in prayer, and a desire to glorify God, it will result in great good to this benighted people. Our own experience abundantly authorises the expection that great good may be reasonably anticipated from any enterprise of this nature. Our seminary here, which was commenced with a view of growing into a similar institution with that of Batticotta in Ceylon, embraces about forty youths male and female, and their zeal and ability to learn surpasses every reasonable expectation. We could treble the number of our pupils in a week, if we had teachers; and as it is we have turned away during the last three months not less than fifty applicants. In short, there is a desire for improvement in Western Africa which the christian church does not know, or is not able or willing to meet. From Sierra Leone to Cape Coast Castle, to speak of no more, a distance of one thousand miles coastwise, there are, I would venture to say, not less than two hundred native settlements on the beach, averaging a population from one to two thousand each. And there is not, I verily believe, one of these settlements that would not cordially receive a christian teacher. But what is called the *beach people*, forms only a frontier to an immense and very populous region. You have then a vast theatre upon which it is your privilege to act."

With this array of facts before us, can we be listless in our work? With the Macedonian cry resounding in our ears, can our hands hang down? The cries of Africa will not be unheeded—they have entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. And if we remain deaf to her entreaties, the curse of Meroz will rest upon us, while enlargement and deliverance will arise to her from some other source. Yes! Africa will be redeemed. Already do we witness the dawning of that day which is to verify the prophetic declaration—"Blessed be Egypt my people." And when recounting the wonders of Grace, they shall say—"Behold Philistia with Tyre and Ethiopia, this man was born there." The Lord will hasten it in his time.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—This Society shall be called "The Female Society of the City of New York, for the support of Schools in Africa."

ART. II.—The object of this Society shall be to prepare and support christian teachers for the missionary settlement of New York in Liberia, and, as far as practicable, for other portions of Africa.

ART. III.—The officers of the Society shall be a First and Second Directress, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary, and Managers, who shall be annually elected. They shall meet semi-annually for the transaction of business, and nine shall constitute a quorum.

ART. IV.—The Board of Managers shall appoint an Executive Committee, consisting of one or two from each denomination, together with the officers of the Society, to transact business during the recess of the Board.

The Executive Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of each month, and four shall constitute a quorum.

ART. V.—Each Church may send one representative to the meeting of the Executive Committee, who shall be permitted to participate in the transaction of business.

ART. VI.—Each denomination shall have the power to appoint their own teacher, provided they pledge themselves to raise adequate funds for the support of the school to which such teacher may be appointed.

ART. VII.—Each subscriber of one dollar annually shall be a member of the Society.

ART. VIII.—Each contributor of twenty dollars at one time shall be a member for life.

From Mrs. Sigourney's Letters.

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRY.

I have seen no class of people, among whom a more efficient system of industry and economy of time was established, than the agricultural population of New England. Their possessions are not sufficiently large to allow waste of any description. Hence, every article seems to be carefully estimated, and applied to its best use. Their mode of life, is as favorable to cheerfulness and health, as it is eminent in industry.

The farmer, rising with the dawn, attends to those employments which are necessary for the comfort of the family, and proceeds early with his sons or assistants, to their department of daily labor. The birds enliven them with their song, and the lambs gambol, while the patient ox marks the deep furrow, or the grain is committed to the earth, or the tall grass humbled beneath the scythe, or the stately corn freed from the intrusion of weeds. Fitting tasks are proportioned to the youngest ones, that no hand may be idle.

In the interior of the house an equal diligence prevails. The elder daughters take willing part with the mother, in every domestic toil. No servant is there, to create suspicious feeling, or divided interest. No key grates in the lock, for all are as brethren. The children, who are too small to be useful, proceed to school, kindly leading the little one, who can scarcely walk. Perhaps the aged grandmother, a welcome and honored inmate, amuses the ruddy infant, that she may release a stronger hand for toil. The sound of the wheel, and the vigorous strokes of the loom are heard. The fleece of the sheep is wrought up, amid the cheerful song of sisters. Remembering that the fabrics which they produce, will guard those whom they love, from the blast of winter, the bloom deepens on their cheek with the pleasing consciousness of useful industry.

In the simple and abundant supply of a table, from their own resources, which shall refresh those who return weary from the field, all are interested. The boy, who brings his mother the fresh vegetables, selects a salad which his own hand had cultivated, with some portion of the pride with which Dioclesian pointed to the cabbages which he had reared. The daughter, who gathers treasures from the nests of the poultry that she feeds, delights to tell their history, and to number her young ducks as they swim forth boldly on the pond. The bees, whose hives range near the door, add a desert to their repast, and the cows feeding quietly on rich pastures, yield pure nutriment for the little ones. For their bread they have "sown, and reaped, and gathered into barns;" the flesh is from their own flocks—the fruit and nuts from their own trees. The children know when the first berries ripen, and when the chesnut will be in its thorny sheath in the forest. The happy farmer at his independent table, need not envy the luxury of kings.

The active matron strives to lessen the expenses of her husband and to increase his gains. She sends to market the wealth of her dairy, and the surplus produce of her loom. She instructs her daughters by their diligence to have a purse of their own, from which to furnish the more delicate parts of their wardrobe, and to relieve the poor. In the long evenings of winter, she plies the needle, or knits stockings with them, or maintains the quiet music of the flax-wheel, from whence linen is prepared for the family. She incites them never to eat the bread of idleness, and as they have been trained, so will they train others again; for the seeds of industry are perennial.

The father and brothers, having recess from their toils of busier seasons, read aloud, such books as are procured from the public library, and knowledge thus entering in with industry, and domestic order, forms a hallowed alliance. The most sheltered corner by the ample fire-side, is reserved for the hoary grand-parents, who in plenty and pious content pass the eve of a well-spent life.

The sacred hymn and prayer, rising daily from such households, is acceptable to Heaven. To their humble scenery, some of our wisest and most illustrious men, rulers of the people, sages and interpreters of the law of God, looked back tenderly, as their birth-place. They love to acknowledge that in the industry and discipline of early years, was laid the foundation of their greatness.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

THE COLONIAL RECORDS.

The bill reported by Mr. Tyson, of the city, which provides for the further publication of the Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council under the Proprietary or Colonial Government, from the year 1717 down to the period of the revolution, was passed through three readings in the House of Representatives on Thursday morning last, and sent to the Senate, where it will doubtless pass in a few days. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the able and indefatigable Representative from Philadelphia for his zealous and successful efforts in behalf of this enlightened object. When he undertook the task at the last session of prosecuting this measure, few anticipated aught from his labors, save the addition of another to the long list of proofs—and we affirm it with regret—which the past legislation of our state had afforded of the repugnance of our lawmakers to literary projects of this character. He has, however, succeeded through means peculiar to himself, and which possess so large an ingredient of bold perseverance as to defy opposition and surmount all difficulties.

The bill provides for the printing and binding of 1500 copies, and authorizes the Secretary of the Commonwealth to purchase of the printer 500 copies, which he has on hand over and above the number directed by the act of last year. It gives the Secretary power to employ permanently an additional clerk to aid him in the prosecution of the work, at a salary of $800 per annum. It directs two hundred copies of the work to be placed in the hands of the Governor to be by him distributed at his discretion, among learned societies and public Libraries of other states.

It further provides, that five copies shall be presented to the American Philosophical Society, five to the Historical Society, five to the Philadelphia Library, two to the Philadelphia Athenæum, one copy to each of the several colleges and public libraries in the state, one to each of the members of the present and last legislatures, and that five copies shall be deposited in the State Library, and one copy in each of the Record offices of the Commonwealth.

The size of the work, when completed, will be about ten octavo volumes of 500 pages each, and may well be regarded as a monument to the intelligence and public spirit of Pennsylvania. It is cause of congratulation to the friends of the measure, that they possess so powerful an adjunct as the able Secretary of the Commonwealth, to whose hands the prosecution of the measure has been committed.

THE LAST LECTURE.

Notwithstanding the state of the weather on Tuesday evening, April 17, the Musical Fund Hall was crowded to excess, on the occasion of the last lecture of the season, which was delivered by Judge Hopkinson, on "Common Sense," before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library. The unabated interest which has been manifested by the public in this series of lectures, from their commencement to their termination, has been no less gratifying than unprecedented; and their resumption is looked forward to with no inconsiderable interest.

Judge Hopkinson commenced his remarks about eight o'clock, observing as follows:

As these lectures, for this season, are coming to their conclusion, I hope it will not be thought unbecoming in me to speak of the gentlemen who have gone before me in this duty. Although we have a common design, each individual stands on his own merit, and I may therefore be allowed to render them the praise which is justly their due, without the suspicion of appropriating any part of it to myself. I appeal to those who have honored this Institute with their patronage, when I declare my belief that it has performed all that was reasonably expected from it; and on the other hand, it affords me high gratification to say, that the support it has received from you, has far exceeded my hopes, and even the anticipations of those who were most confident of its success.

You have heard, and no doubt duly appreciated, the learning and eloqueuce that have been delivered from this place. You have seen gentlemen, distinguished for their high acquirements, present themselves to you, offering the fruits of long and laborious studies, and enriching you with the treasures it has cost them many years to accumulate. The subjects of their discourses have been selected with a view to utility and solid instruction, while the manner of treating them has been shaped to make them pleasant and acceptable. To mix the useful with the agreeable, to make knowledge attractive, by adorning it with garlands of eloquence, and touching it with the glowing tints of imagination, has been the aim of the gentlemen who have addressed you. That they have succeeded, is amply proved by your constant and deep attention, and by the increasing favor their exertions have won from the public.

The lecturer then, in a clear voice, that was distinctly heard throughout the spacious hall, proceeded to offer the audience a plain, familiar, fireside lecture, on a plain and every day subject; which, he observed, neither required, nor was susceptible, of the embellishments of fancy, or of wit, or the researches of learning; though he furnished abundant evidence, before he concluded, of the subject being not only susceptible of these ornaments, but of his ability to bestow them, under the proper control and guidance of common sense.

The importance of common sense, in averting or lessening the ills of life, in enabling us to view things as they are, divested of the false glare which design or accident may impart to them, was strikingly depicted.

The calamities of men of genius were shown to arise, for the most part, from the absence of this judicious regulator. They, with imaginations brilliant and glowing, neglect the ordinary occupations, the business, the duties of life—revelling in ideal riches, and exhausting their minds in profitless dreams;—they take no thought for the future—and then whine about injuries or neglect, when they are neither injured nor neglected. They lack common prudence, common sense, to husband their resources with sufficient discretion to save themselves from want. Would they but take common sense for their patron, they would want no other. The superiority of this quality is illustrated by the Spanish proverb, which says, "knowledge would become folly, if common sense did not take care of it."

Among authors, Oliver Goldsmith was pointed out as the most distinguished for this quality, and its value was apparent from the estimation in which his unostentatious writings are held. Who, as a novelist or a poet, surpasses him? I may be told Walter Scott or Lord Byron; but, said the lecturer, I would take Goldsmith's chance, with the good old Vicar, against them all. Passages from the Village Pastor were read, with the happiest effect, to sustain the opinions of the lecturer, who justly observed, that for the merit of such poetry, you would appeal, not to the reviewers or critics, but to your own heart and common sense. The lecturer dwelt at some length on the character, tendency, &c., of the licentious Don Juan, and portions of the other writings of the profligate poet, and more profligate man, whose fame was already on the wane, while that of Goldsmith, after the lapse of eighty years, increased in freshness and brilliancy, and would be remembered and cherished when the execrable stuff of the great genius would be forgotten.

The common sense of Arkwright, in England, and of Whitney, in America, had done more to advance the commerce and prosperity of their respective countries, than all the volumes ever written on political economy could ever have accomplished.

The value of common sense in the domestic circle, and in promoting domestic happiness, was shown to be of the first importance. Learning, wit, beauty, riches and genius were all well enough; but with all these, and more, let genius and beauty live together twelve months, and they will fall out, unless good sense be their housekeeper.

We have considerable additional notes, but find that to undertake to write them out, even thus briefly and imperfectly, will far exceed our limits, and shall therefore terminate with the simple remark, that the subject was shown to be most fertile in interest and instruction, while in addition to the more solid and substantial qualities, that rendered the lecture one of real value, the subject was throughout enlivened with flashes of wit and humor, that convulsed the audience with laughter.

The next course will commence in November, and will consist of 20 or 22 lectures, when the richest talent and eloquence of which our city can boast, will be brought into requisition, and we doubt not, with the abundant success that has so eminently characterized the course that has just terminated; more could not be anticipated or desired.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Christian Mirror.

VISIT TO THE INDIAN TRIBES.—THE CHOCTAWS.

The Choctaws, all of whom have emigrated, including about 600 negro slaves, number nearly 16,000 souls. They have diminished in numbers very considerably since their removal. Great numbers died on the way and soon after arriving, from fatigue, exposure and want. They were removed by land (at least a part of them) and the means of conveyance were so inadequate that many, who from extreme youth, age, or infirmity, were unfit to bear fatigue, were obliged to walk; they were badly provided with shelter and food; and in the midst of all this a severe epidemic came upon them, and strewed the way with its victims. Many reached their new home in the dead of winter and there found no relief from their sufferings. Hundreds died, and every succeeding year has brought a severe though constantly diminishing mortality. The last year the suffering from sickness was much less than in any preceding. They are becoming more accustomed to the climate, are possessing themselves of more of the comforts of life, the want of which often causes diseases, or increases their severity, and are learning to avoid many local causes of sickness to which they formerly heedlessly exposed themselves. Here, favorable causes continuing to operate, they must soon be blest with excellent health.

The Choctaws are almost entirely an agricultural people; a very few are mechanics and perhaps a few depend for a livelihood on the chase or on trading with the rude tribes west of them. Generally they occupy substantial log-houses—an evidence in the west, it must be remembered, of considerable progress in civilization. The few exceptions to this rule, in which bark, or other simple building material is used, are doubtless induced in part at least by the mildness of the climate. If their architecture be rude at best, it may be remarked that it would be difficult to exonerate the architecture of their white neighbors from a similar charge. Their mode of farming, the implements used and the articles they cultivate, are quite similar to those of the same latitude in the states. A large portion dress in the English style, but still a very considerable majority use a mode of dress peculiar to Indians. There is however an evident tendency to approach to civilization in the matter of dress.

PIOUS CUSTOMS OF THE SWISS.

It is the custom, in the valleys of the Canton of Berne, whenever the father of a family builds a house, and the walls are raised to their full height, to request the minister of the parish to pray to God inside. The workmen and such as are to assist in finishing the house, meet together and unite in thanking the Lord for his care hitherto, and entreat a continuance of it, through the more dangerous part that remains. "This prayer," observes M. Paulet, the pastor of Coutelary, "when made in faith, redoubles one's strength, and removes all fear of danger." "If God be for us, who can be against us?" observed an old carpenter to the same minister, when he advised him not to expose himself too incautiously. A blessing terminates this pious ceremony; the workmen return to their labors, and the noise of hammers begins to be heard again. How pleasing it is to see a practical acknowledgment of the truth, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

The following custom is also general among the inhabitants of the Alps. The Shepherd's horn, in the Alpine, regions is the signal for a solemn and religious duty, and is used for a much more noble purpose than the mere return of the cattle from their pasturage.—When the sun has quitted the valley, and his lingering beams still cast a glow of fading light upon the snowy summits of the mountains, the shepherd, whose hut is placed on the highest alp, grasps his horn, and pronounces, through his speaking trumpet, the solemn injunction to the world below, "Praise ye the Lord." Every shepherd in his neighborhood, who catches this sound in succession, repeats the same sentence at the door of his cabin. Thus, perhaps, for a quarter of an hour, the cliffs and rocky precipices fling to each other oft repeated echos of the sublime, "Praise ye the Lord." A solemn stillness succeeds the last reverberation, and all kneel bare headed, and in silent devotion, till darkness rests upon the earth, and veils the towering mountains. Again the horn sounds, and the peaceful, social, "good night!" once more awakens the echoes. Hills, vales, and rocky cliffs, and all, sink to rest.—*Oriental Key to the Scriptures.*

THE DEAD NAPOLEON.

The following account of the manner in which the body of Napoleon was made ready for the tomb, will be new, we suspect, to many of our readers, if not to all. At least we have never met with it before. It is copied by a London weekly paper from the Ceylon Chronicle, the editor of which latter journal vouches for its authenticity.

Sergeant Millington's Memorandum.

On Sunday the 6th of May, 1821, I was sent for while attending divine service, to make a tin coffin for Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte. On Monday the 7th, I was ordered to attend at Longwood House for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Bonaparte in the tin soffin, which was performed in the following manner, in presence of Gens. Bertrand and Montholon, Mad. Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon, Mr. A. Darling, Dr. Rushop, H. M. 20 regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Samuel Ley, private in the 20th regiment. The body of the late Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte, in full dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat was laid across his thighs, and on the left breast of his coat was a gold star and cross, and several other medals of the same metal; several pieces of coin, of various sizes and different value, were also put into the coffin. His heart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits, to which I soldered a lid or cover of the same material, which was placed between the small parts of his legs. His stomach was deposited in a silver mug in which there was spirits, which was also put in the coffin. A silver plate, knife, fork, and spoon, and a silver cup, were also deposited in the coffin. Subsequent to placing the body of the general in the coffin, the tin lid of the coffin, being lined with white silk and stuffed with cotton, was put in its place, and I soldered it on the coffin enclosing the late General Napoleon Bonaparte and all the above mentioned articles. This tin coffin,

with its contents, was then enclosed in a mahogany coffin, and they were enclosed in a lead coffin, which made in all three coffins.—ABRAHAM MILLINGTON, serjeant St. Helena artillery."

BASSA COVE.

Extract of a Letter from Gov. Matthias, dated Bassa Cove, December 23d, 1837, to D. M. Reese, M. D.

Some of my friends may think that we have erred in coming here. I cannot say or feel so. It has cost me immensely, and may yet my life. My wife heroically and affectionately came on my account, (this consideration almost overwhelmed me,) yet I say I have had such gracious manifestations of the Divine goodness in this expedition that I cannot but believe that God designs it for great and wise purposes; every step of our way we have had cause to adore him.

Neither can it, in the minds of those acquainted with Africa, militate against the cause of colonization. I write it—and mark the position I now occupy—smarting from the effects of the most dreadful visitation, and daily expecting another attack of fever, that this is the land for the colored man; he can be *comfortable and happy here.*

The climate, with the exception of the acclimating process, (and what this proceeds from I cannot say—we have no fogs or dark vapors that I can perceive,) is the finest imaginable. There is scarcely any variation in the temperature. It is now the dry season; the thermometer has not been above 84, nor lower (excepting yesterday and to-day; the Hamattans are now blossoming,) than 79 since it began.

It is now the 24th of December; the birds are singing; a greater variety of song or plumage I never heard or saw, and nature will wear the season round the livery of freshness and life.

Our colony is gradually assuming the state and consequence of an organized government. Could you be present at our courts of justice, our military exercises, the transaction of business by our merchants, &c. you would lose sight of color, &c., and believe fully, from fair experiment, that the mind of a colored man, when untrammelled, is as good as a white man's.

We have purchased, for a small amount, seven or eight thousand acres of beautiful high land up the St. John's river for a new settlement. On Tuesday next I meet some six or eight head men and kings up the same river to hold a palaver for the purchase of their country. They are desirous of having our people near them, and our protection. You have heard of Bob Grey, being one of our faithful allies; the native kings dislike him; they would crush him if they dared, but the fear of our colony deters them; they see the advantages of being under our government, and are anxious, in the sale of their lands, and having settlements in their vicinity, to be connected with us by those means.

We want faithful missionaries to live among them, and to preach to them in their towns. It is far easier travelling among them, and preaching to them, than it was at first among the savages of America. Ethiopia is stretching out her hands to God.

I must cease. I fear I have already wearied you with this long letter. Please present my respects to Mrs. Reese, to my friends, Drs. Bangs and Luckey, and to Mr. Collord and our board.

I am very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. MATTHIAS.

To D. M. Reese, M. D.

P. S. Mr. Seys is doing well; his conference sits the 4th of January. Your board of managers for missions have been very happy in their selection of a physician. Dr. Goheen has been successful, and is deservedly popular at Monrovia. J. J. M.

From the Liberia Herald.

That the present prosperity of this colony, as well as its final destiny, are inseparably connected with the mental and physical exertion of its inhabitants, is a truth, that must long since have presented itself to the most ordinary mind: a truth indeed, that demands the practical recognition of every individual of this community. It will be readily admitted, that we sustain some slight degree of relation to the American people, through our friends and patrons, the members of the American Colonization Society; and a person unacquainted with the duplicate nature of American society, might suppose that this relation, added to considerations, naturally arising from the fact, that we are native Americans, would afford us ample ground for the expectation of enlarged assistance. This allusion, we are apprehensive, has in too many instances, been indulged by some of our citizens, and been allowed to exert an enervating and paralyzing influence to a deplorable extent. Forgetting the position which we occupied in America, that we were regarded, not as a component part of the great political mass, or as rational units, combining with, and swelling the number of the federal millions, performing the duties of peaceable and submissive citizens, and reaping the correllative blessings, in the protection of life, reputation and property; but rather as foreign or extraneous substances, incapable of coalition or combination, with the body, or as the anomalous production of nature, capable of being made subservient to the public good, but unentitled to any of the blessings of civilized insitutions, and whom it is perfectly just to deprive of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Not recollecting these indubitable facts, they fix their eyes upon a supposed relation to America, and on the assistance which they are thereby entitled to expect, and negligently sit down and complain, that this assistance is not forthcoming; a conduct that would be reprehensible even though there were a certainty of obtaining the desired aid. But the error which has extended over a wider sphere, and which has been allowed to generate similar unreasonable conduct to that, to which we have just adverted, is the belief, (than which we can conceive nothing more preposterous,) that the colonization society, is in a manner pledged for our individual comfort throughout life. This belief so erroneous in itself and so entirely at variance with the original compact between the society and the colonists may have been induced in many instances by the florid descriptions and flattering relations of Africa, so abundantly and unwarrantably given as an inducement to emigration. And there may be instances perhaps, in which with the same view of encouraging emigration, tho promise of prolonged and indefinite assistance may have been actually made. If it were, and any were so weak as to confide in it, we can only indulge the emotion of pity for their weakness. The extent of the society's promise of direct personal assistance as far as we are acquainted with it, has been always limited to a passage to the colony and subsistence for a short period, after arriving here. And considering its nature, circumstances and the precariousness of the sources whence its funds are derived, it is exceedingly strange that more should be expected. Without adverting for a moment, to that aid, which consistently with justice we might expect from the people of America, it becomes us to conform ourselves immediately to circumstances: to withdraw our attention and expectations from every precarious source, and direct our energies immediately to that quarter, whence a sure and independent subsistence can be derived. For us to be grievously complaining that the society does not afford us the means of support—would be degrading to us as a people, and go far in justification of the slander, so often thrown out against us by our enemies: "*That we are incapable of improvement.*" The great practical error of all, consists in fixing an unavailing and covetous desire on distant objects, without being willing to encounter the difficulties of the way that leads to them. Advert to the prosperity of the colony, its independence and stability, and all are ready with the general concession that agriculture would secure these blessings. They will concede farther: that with adequate means agriculture can be carried on to any extent. Urge the conduct that these concessions dictate, and you are immediately confronted with, "*But what can I do with my limited means.*" If the objections which are so continually brought against farming were analyzed to the bottom, we have no hesitation in saying beforehand that they would be found to consist of pride and ignorance, and perhaps of a small portion of laziness. In every society, however abject, there are degrees. He who has, or fancies he has a penny more than his neighbor, will think himself entitled to a station, a penny higher, and to all the respect and deference due to superior station. A dark and unenlightened mind, will indicate this exaltation by an insuperable aversion to every kind of labour in which plebeian hands are employed. This feeling has from time almost immemorial, been known to exist among the opulent members of society, in the best regulated countries: and even in them, it must be acknowledged to be worthy of supreme contempt, but that it should have existence in this community, is one of those problems in the constitution of man, that the most skilful in the science of human nature will fail to solve satisfactorily. All are willing to work, if it can be done on a large scale, and in a respectable manner; if there is a probability of making not only a living, but a fortune in a short time; which being interpreted, is; all are willing to work if they can get others to do the work, while they stand idly, and merely give directions. Tell it not in Liberia, publish it not in the streets of Monrovia, lest these natives laugh, that there are those in Liberia who are ashamed to owe their subsistence to honest labour. But we are happy that the number holding these sentiments is small. And we sincerely hope that even these may speedily abandon them, and learn to obey the dictates of common sense. It is exceedingly strange that it has not long ere this occurred to our people, that every thing must have a beginning. That agriculture in every country is progressive, until it reaches its acme of improvement. The North American colonies, during the first years of their agricultural experiments, raised little more than sufficed for their own use. But the produce of preceding years enabled them to enlarge their operations, the succeeding year, and soon they had a surplus, after supplying their own wants to give in exchange for the productions of other countries. They had no doubt, during the time their limited operations enabled them merely to supply their own wants, to content themselves with such coarse fare, and homemade dress as their own industry and ingenuity could furnish them with, and this conformity in their living and style of dress to their circumstances in the first instance, was the main cause of their future prosperity and independence. Now we should ask if there is any thing in our condition and circumstances, the natural tendency of which is to different results if the same course is pursued. There is nothing. The only difficulty is, that we are unwilling to submit to self denial; to undergo those privations in our manner of living and dress to which such a course would subject us. Could we once subdue our pride, and content ourselves a few years with such articles of clothing and provision, as our own soil and a little industry and ingenuity would abundantly supply us with, we should soon reap the benefits in ample resources increasing with every returning year. In our next, we shall demonstrate with how much ease this may be done.

From the Mobile Religious Monitor.

PRACTICE *versus* CANT.

The "Zion's Advocate" is particularly requested to copy the following communication. It is from an active young minister formerly of Maine, but now labouring in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1838.

Dear Bro. Vaughn,—In looking over a late number of the "Zion's Advocate," I observe that Anti-Slavery Resolutions have been forced upon the notice of the Convention lately held at Bath, in Maine. These resolutions go to rebuke every minister of the Gospel at the south, who will not believe the sentiments of a few abolitionists among the respectable ministers of the Gospel in New England. With these brethren, I have associated in the religious festivals of the churches, in the peaceful shades of Waterville College, the birth place of our sainted Boardman, and in promoting the cause of peace, temperance and Sabbath schools. I know their piety, learning, and warm sympathy with every benevolent cause. I will not impugn their motives in thus intruding resolutions, foreign to the great and noble objects of the Convention, the peace and prosperity of the churches; but I cannot discover the utility of thus arraying brother against brother upon a subject, producing a most unhealthy excitement in the church at a time when all should be transacted in unity and fraternal affection.

Some of these brethren, too, have never passed the limits of New England, some perhaps, of their native state. I will not apply to them the old proverb, "Cowards are always bravest when there is no danger," but, would it not be more manly, to refrain from their sweeping denunciations, until they have visited us and seen how God has smiled upon the preaching of those whom they assay thus unkindly to rebuke; of those, who, for moral courage, unshrinking zeal, and active, persevering, self-denying toil and suffering in long and weary travel to preach the peaceful tidings of a Saviour's love, are excelled, not even by those, by whom they are so unfeelingly slandered! While they are content with the comparatively easy labours of a New England pastor, in the land of their nativity, where every facility is enjoyed to aid them in their benevolent efforts—where time has matured every institution into systematic operation, is it decorous, is it honorable, to decry their brethren who are as yet, pioneers in a field full of promise and inviting the efficient labour of young, active, and deeply pious ministers of Christ!

Let these brethren go with us among our churches. Let them hear the burning expressions of gratitude for the outpouring of God's Spirit, and witness the eager desire that is manifested for a more frequent enjoyment of the means of grace. Let them visit the quiet and orderly plantation of the Christian brethren, and contrast them with those, where prayer does not ascend to God. Let them bow down with the Christian servant and unite with him in his simple aspirations to Jesus, his Heavenly Master. Let them come and labour for the spiritual welfare of master and servant, and scatter the Bible, tracts and religious newspapers and pamphlets in their travels o'er hill and dale, through woods and swamps, and then we will hear not injurious denunciations, taunting rebuke and reckless abuse, but the Macedonia cry of "come and help," sounding loud and long to our Northern churches. We point them to New Orleans and Natchez, and every town on the Mississippi, in this state and Louisiana, to Woodville, to Jackson and Clinton, with many others, where settled Baptist ministers are desired. We ask them what have they done, and what are they doing for the objects of their overweening sympathy, but creating prejudice in the mind of the master against those, who have torn themselves from the endearments and privileges of home, and devoted themselves to the arduous toil of preaching salvation to master and slave, heedless of the fascination of wealth, and pushing forward in their unobtrusive labours of love, amid all the discouragements incident to the incipient stage of benevolent operations in the West?

On my dying pillow, it will be my greatest theme of consolation and Christian exultation, that I have visited in the house of sickness, and cheered with the consolations of religion the "poor slave" in his own cabin, and received his blessing; that I have bowed around the family altar with the kind hearted Christian master and his well provided servants, all in one happy group, and invoked the blessings of Heaven alike on all; that I have been kindly and voluntarily solicited by the Christian planter, with a heart flowing with benevolence, broad and deep as our noble Mississippi, to preach the glad tidings of the Gospel to the congregated servants, under his own hospitable roof.

Reflections like these, will be more grateful than all the envenomed shafts thrust out a safe distance upon brethren toiling in the cause of one common Saviour; upon countrymen, whose desire is union with reciprocal expressions of patriotic affection, free from sectional prejudice and unwarranted acrimony of feelings in sentiment or action.

Your's, A. W. P.

From the Keystone.

ABOLITION.—THE RIGHT GROUND TAKEN.

We lately gave it as our opinion, that now, when abolition was *on all hands* acknowledged to be a *political* question; (so boldly proclaimed by Anti-Slavery societies themselves, in their resolutions to vote for no person who will not carry out their views,) the religious part of the community would no longer consider it as a *religious* matter, but that whatever their private opinions on the abstract question might be, they would leave the prosecution of the cause to those whose objects are entirely of a sinister character. We are satisfied that our opinions were correct. Several ecclesiastical bodies have acted upon this matter, and for their peace and welfare we trust the same course will be taken in all the church judicatories. It will preserve *peace and unity*, and prevent, what is no doubt ardently desired by Garrison and other abolition leaders who do not hold to church organization and authority, the breaking up, and scattering of all such unscriptural and unauthorized connections and associations.

We published in a late number, resolutions of a Methodist conference in Ohio, on the subject, and below we give the proceedings of the Philadelphia annual conference, which has just closed its session.

"RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, This conference has heard with surprise and much regret, that the Rev. O. Scott, of the New England conference, and the Rev. G. Storrs, a local preacher, have come within our bounds, and are engaged in delivering lectures on modern abolitionism, and promoting the formation of Anti-Slavery societies within the church, and in the prosecution of their objects they are in the habit of inveighing bitterly against the settled order, usages and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the great injury and embarrassment of the church, and to the wounding of her peace. Therefore:

Resolved, That this conference strongly protest against the conduct of the said O. Scott and G. Storrs, on the subject of modern abolitionism, and the formation of Anti-Slavery societies within the church, and with the title of the church, and that we earnestly exhort our brethren and friends to refrain from any act or deed which may favor the plans and objects of the said Scott and Storrs, and that we earnestly recommend our brethren and friends to discourage the objects and plans of the said Scott and Storrs, on the subject of modern abolitionism, as they tend to disturb the peace and prosperity of the church within our bounds.

Resolved, That a copy of this protest be forwarded to the New England conference, and also to the Presiding Elder of the Oneida District, Oneida conference, Rev. E. Bowen, Utica, New York."

In the Episcopal church, such disorganizing and distracting views and doctrines can never effect much of a lodgement. By a late number of the Colonization Herald, we perceive that the rector of St Stephen's church Philadelphia, would not suffer the *impudent* and dictatorial "address by the anti-slavery society," to clergymen to remain one night in his house unanswered. In the last Episcopal Recorder, one of the ablest religious journals in the country, is an editorial article relative to the Union of the church, in which anti-slavery is mentioned as one of the questions upon which *other* denominations may divide; the Editors say, "We cannot divide; for our bond of Union is submission to divine authority;" and again. "In this too, we see in additional ground for hope for the *permanency of the Union.* The Episcopal church, increasing as it has throughout our country carries every where the *principles of love and union* with it. Its influence is among a class, whose action on this subject is of peculiar importance. It spreads out every where a common interest, and north and south, east and west need no special advocates of *disputed rights*, or guardians against reciprocal encroachments. The threatening *sectional distractions* resulting from questions *now so fiercely agitated in the country, meet with no encouragement in our church, but* ARE FROWNED BY HER INFLUENCE INTO SILENCE *whenever in her borders they are suggested.*"

For the Colonization Herald.

THE AFRICAN COAST GUARD.

At daylight on the morning of the eleventh of May we were awakened by the cry of land! and all hurried on deck to look upon the first visible point of the English coast. A high headland loomed through the cold mist, seeming more like a small island than part of an extensive range of coast; and a dark speck lay on our starboard bow, which we soon reached and found to be a fishing boat from the Irish shore. Its rough crew hailed us as we darted swiftly by, holding up some mackerel for sale, but we were too anxious to make the most of the fine breeze then favoring us, to attempt any communication. What a wild and perilous life these poor creatures must lead in their open boats! Absent from land three and four days at a time, with nothing like a deck or cabin to protect them, exposed to all the vicissitudes of storm and calm, and then obtaining but a trifle for their hard-earned freight! Many are yearly lost, and it only seems wonderful that any should ultimately escape. The sails of these little barques are of a dark brown color, tanned or painted, the hulls black, and the crew (in garments and complexion) of all manner of hues, excepting *white.* These fishermen have the credit with our mate of being great rogues, and he describes this as one of their tricks. They pretend exceeding anxiety to board a ship, that they may trade away some fish; a rope is therefore thrown out to them, of which they gather in as much as possible, and then cut loose and scud away with the prize.

As we neared the coast small *towers* became visible, perched on the lofty cliffs which hang over the shore. On inquiry we were informed that these were occupied by the *coast guard*, whose duty is to protect the revenue; and while cruisers are constantly on the alert at sea to capture smugglers, these are ever on the watch to seize them on land, should they succeed in *running* a cargo. The thought at once occurred that here was a striking illustration of the admirable part which colonization societies were performing, in the suppression of that most execrable traffic, the *slave-trade.* British and other cruisers are constantly on the look out for *slavers* at sea, but their protection is very insufficient. Fast sailing luggers and brigs are employed by the dealers in this dreadful trade, and therefore, even though discovered and pursued, they stand a fair chance of escape; and when likely to be captured, we have been told from various sources they do not hesitate to throw overboard their miserable victims, whose presence alone can condemn the vessel! Now what aid are the colonization societies affording in this matter? The most important and obvious. They are establishing a *coast guard!* They are scattering along the shores of Africa settlements of free blacks, through whose immediate exertions and spreading influence a most formidable barrier will be reared, and ultimately a full check given to this abominable traffic. While the coast lies open, slavers will visit it in despite of cruisers; but when the shore is scattered over with civilized settlements, their fast sailing luggers can avail them but little, and we may hope to see the trade abandoned in despair. The principles which these settlements will diffuse through the neighboring tribes, must also be looked to as affording most valuable assistance in the work. By pointing out to the African tribes other sources of profitable trade and teaching them the sinful nature of that in which they are now engaged, their co-operation may be gained, and when none are found to *sell*, of course none need come to *buy.*

These thoughts, though hastily thrown together, it is hoped are not without importance. It is true this is only one way in which the societies for colonization are doing good; other and very valuable results are attending their labors. But the above suggestion points out an additional illustration of what may be esteemed the grand characteristic of these institutions, namely, *a rational endeavor to remove a pressing evil.* These societies do not preach of wrongs which all acknowledge, nor call for redress without pointing out any feasible method. They say that slavery is a great curse to our land, and when all agree in the fact, they show how this curse may be removed without disruption of the Union or violation of the laws. Who, then, will refuse to aid them in their efforts? God grant that their hands may be strengthened in the work and they soon be enabled to establish on the shores of Africa a *coast guard*, whose presence will protect her people. H. J. M.

From the United States Gazette.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16, 1838.

Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. Dear Sir—The United States Circuit Court, in and for the New Jersey district, commenced its sitting in this city on Monday the the 2d instant, Judge Baldwin presiding. Two or three causes of interest were decided during the term, which closed on the 13th instant; one of principal interest was the case of Bet, a slave belonging to a Mr. Calbreth, a citizen of Maryland; the case excited great interest, and occupied the attention of the court and jury for eight days, during which time there were between twenty and thirty witnesses examined. It appeared in evidence that the slave ran away from her master, and came to this state in 1834; her master ascertained some time afterwards that she was in the county of Salem, near the town of Salem, and had her apprehended and brought into Salem, with the intention of proving his property. Benjamin Griscom and five others of the most respectable citizens of Salem interfered, and took by force the slave from her master's custody.

The action was brought for a trespass, and the damages laid at $10,000. Messrs. Southard and Green were counsel for the plaintiff, and Frelinghuysen and Jeffers for the defendants. The counsel on both sides acquitted themselves with great ability. Mr. Southard occupied the attention of the court and jury for six hours, during which time the court room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen; after Mr. Southard had closed his remarks, his honor Judge Baldwin charged the jury, the delivery of which occupied near two hours; after the charge the jury retired; being absent about one hour, they returned into court with a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, and assessed the damages at $1000. There never has been a cause tried in this city that produced more interest, it involving the rights of the southern slave-holder to his property. You will find by the verdict that the jury, though opposed to slavery, have sustained the constitution of the United States and the master's right to his property. The defendants were principally Quakers, and of the utmost respectability in the town of Salem; two were Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and one President of the Salem bank.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was very eloquent, as was also Mr. Jeffers, in behalf of their clients. Mr. Green, a young man of this city, far exceeded the expectations of his friends, in his opening before the jury.

The counsel for the defendants moved the court for a new trial. The court have taken time to decide at a special term in July.

NAMES OF JURY.

John McCully,	Samuel McClurg,
Joshua S. Anderson,	Jasper Scott,
Evan Evans,	John Paxson,
David Witherup,	Charles Green,
William Howell,	James Skirm,
Joseph McPherson,	Henry Boswell.

From the New Orleans Observer.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We were present on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at a most interesting scene on board the brig Mail, which was to depart in the afternoon of the same day for Mississippi in Africa, with an expedition consisting of about thirty-five emigrants, destined for that colony. It was the hour appointed for their leave-taking of their personal friends, and the friends of the benevolent society by whose aid they are now about to be placed in a condition to commence the world as it were anew, on the footing of freemen, and in the land of their fore-fathers. The deck was filled by an attentive and highly interested audience, while Mr. Finley set out in a few appropriate remarks the character and objects of the expedition, and stated the circumstances of some of the individuals who composed it. One whom we remarked particularly, was an aged man, with gray locks carefully combed over his bald crown, and a general appearance of self-respect which comported well with his dignified deportment and brawny proportions, which gave together quite the impression of a patriarch, as he stood with head uncovered, surrounded by a group of the younger emigrants, listening with profound attention to their final instructions. But his own children, we were told, were not present. He has for several years endeavored to persuade them to go to Africa, setting before them all the advantages which they would derive from the change. But less enterprising than himself, they have declined doing so, and he has at last resolved to leave them and visit the country himself, and persuade them subsequently by letter, if possible, to follow him. He is a man of considerable property, and has assisted several families besides his own in acquiring their freedom. The Rev. Mr. Parker succeeded Mr. Finley in a short discourse, addressed in his usnal forcible and practical manner, to the colonists themselves, setting out to them the two opposite results of their good or bad conduct on their prospects as a community, and giving them much valuable instruction and advice in relation to their interests, both temporal and eternal.

The meeting was concluded by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Loomis, and the spectators withdrew, taking an affectionate farewell of the emigrants, and leaving them with good wishes for their continued happiness, and the realization of all their flattering hopes.

The emigrants are from the neighborhood of Natchez, and have nearly all of them been slaves. They take out with them a comfortable provision of wealth for their establishment in their new home.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1838.

STUDIED MISREPRESENTATION.

Deeming it a task too wearisome for us to expose the misrepresentations and positive untruths with which the abolition papers abound, and knowing that little reliance is to be placed on any appeal to their candor and fair dealing, we allowed the article "News from Liberia" in the Pennsylvania Freeman to pass without farther notice than alluding to it as "garbled extracts." Some of our friends, simple enough to receive literally what abolitionism puts forth in her papers, have however expressed their uneasiness at that which purports to be a description of Liberia, from various numbers of the "Liberia Herald." We shall, therefore, whilst carrying out a promise given some weeks back of drawing on the columns of this paper, take occasion to expose the crooked course adopted by the "Freeman" in its making the garbled extracts above referred to.

Under the head of "Industry of the Colonists," are introduced two extracts, which give no idea of the context and drift of the remarks of the Liberia Herald. The first reads thus,

"Tell it not in Liberia, publish it not in the streets of Monrovia, lest the natives laugh, that there are those in Liberia who are ashamed to owe their subsistence to honest labour."

It will be seen by a reference to the article entire, as inserted in another part of our paper of this week, that the general strain is of an encouraging kind and that the lazy referred to are exceptions to the general rule of conduct of the colonists. And here it may be asked, where are there not such exceptions. Are there not those in Pennsylvania and in New York and New England too "who are ashamed to owe their subsistence to honest labour." Were an editor to announce the fact here in respect to some of our people, as the editor of the Liberia Herald did on the other side for some there, the obvious inference drawn by any person of common sense and common rectitude of feeling, would be that the writer wished to rouse the indolent to exertion, but not to proclaim that the community at large was in a state of poverty and apathy. Equal numbers compared, it will be easy to show the superiority on the score of thrift, industry, and domestic and political economy displayed by the inhabitants of Liberia generally over their coloured brethren in any the most favored portion of the United States.

The second extract evinces still more disengennousness and disregard of the truth of the argument, by its being made to apply to a totally different people from those who are referred to by the Editor of the Liberia Herald in his article. The extract made by the Pennsylvania Freeman is as follows.

"Unfortunately, in Africa, any and every kind of labour is regarded as a mark of meanness and poverty, which no man will submit to bear. The only business in which the dignity of man will suffer him to engage is traffic."

Now the meaning which the selector wished to attach to this, by the heading which he places it under, "Industry of the Colonists," and the impression he was desirous of producing on his readers, was, that the colonists were utterly averse to labour and could think of nothing but traffic. Will it not therefore excite surprise, mingled with some other feelings of a stronger cast, when we inform the public that the parties here referred to by the editor of the Liberia Herald are the *native Africans*, the aboriginal inhabitants, and not the colonists, and that the selector for the Pennsylvania Freeman knew this well, and made the extract purposely to mislead. The whole article was before him, and it was impossible for him to reach the sentences extracted without well knowing to whom they referred, by the language and tenor of the preceding part of the article in the Liberia paper. Even in the very sentence before that extracted, the natives are specifically mentioned. The article itself we shall introduce in the Herald of next week.

Is it uncharitable, if we ask our readers to suspend their belief of any averment respecting colonization, which they may see in abolition papers; and even for them to have a shrewd suspicion that it is inaccurate, if not purposely false, from its very appearance in such a medium? We have some additional proofs in reserve of this monstrous spirit of misrepresentation and perversion in the course of abolitionism, whose advocates, forsooth, profess to base it on morality and religion. One need hardly wonder, after this, at their fierce attacks on the churches, which will not construe morality and religion into an advocacy of gross and monstrous exaggerations, untruths and uncharitableness, and incentives to hate, strife and civil war.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION—LOSS OF LIVES.

Another of those deplorable catastrophies, which render travelling by the steam boats on the western waters so perilous and often fatal, has recently occurred on the Ohio, close to Cincinnati. It is the explosion of the new steam boat Mosselle, Captain Penn commander, and her immediate sinking, within thirty feet of the shore. The boat had just left Cincinnati bound for Louisville and St. Louis full of passengers, of whom it is thought two hundred have lost their lives, the majority by the explosion, others by drowning.

The cause of this awful event was identical with the causes of nearly all similar events on the western waters—the culpable and cruel wilfulness of the commander, in not allowing of the escape of any steam, in order that he might show off his boat to more advantage when passing the city, and also overtake another boat which had left not long before. He paid promptly the penalty for his silly ambition and disregard of the lives of others in being among those killed by the explosion. His body was thrown into the street, and picked up dreadfully mangled.

THE STEAM PACKETS.

We announced in our last the arrival of the *Sirius* and the *Great Western*, steam packets, the first from Cork after a passage of eighteen days, the second from Bristol after a passage of fifteen days. Great was the sensation and great the rejoicing in New York on the occasion of the almost simultaneous arrival of these vessels; and naturally and properly are our neighbors gladdened by such a spectacle. To Philadelphia the prospects opened by such an event are still more momentous than to New York. If steam ships be used to carry both cargo and passengers, our relatively inland position is scarcely of any moment. The difference will then be not more than ten or twelve hours between this city and one with a direct maritime exposure on the coast. The length and windings of the Delaware will be as nothing; and as for the obstructions from ice in the two or three winter months, they, also, can be readily obviated by our merchants having a place of deposit or storage a few miles lower down the river to which the steam vessels may come up and deposit their cargoes, and whence these can be brought up to the city on a rail-road.

Time will soon show that these which may seem to some of our readers to be mere speculations are simply an announcement of what will soon occur. Where interest obviously points the way, means cannot long be wanting to make it easy.

The *Sirius* is a vessel of nearly seven hundred tons, with engines of 320 horse power. The ship's company is 40, exclusive of the Captain, Lieutenant Richard Roberts, Royal Navy; Mr. Wm. Ramsen, superintendent of the Engineers; first mate, John Dudley; second mate, Geo. T. Briggs; third mate, Francis S. Whittaker; boatswain, Richard Jones; first engineer, John Lambert of Glasgow; second do, Wm. Dinner, of Portsmouth; 15 firemen, 9 seamen—the seamen all English, the firemen Irish, Scotch and English; the rest are servants, stewards, &c. All the crew are British—passengers—46. Five ladies in the first cabin from London and Cork, four in second cabin, a

number of gentlemen, two schoolmasters, three artists, and several mechanics. During the whole course never shipped a sea; never had the least apprehensions of any danger; consumed 400 tons of Welsh (bituminous) coal; and have a supply on hand; never cleaned the boilers; the machinery worked beautifully during the gales, and Samuel Hall's condensers and improved engines, which were used, fully and completely sustained the high opinion entertained of them. No accident occurred.

The engine of this ship is entirely out of sight, and the pipe, which is painted white, with a black top, and solid and broad, does not reach over some twenty feet above deck, standing as firm as when she left port. The wheel house does not come much below the gudgeon, leaving therefore the paddles and the light iron frame work of spoke and rim, to which they are attached, open to sight. The paddles are each in form of a flight of three steps, each step narrow.

The *Great Western* measures 1604 tons; length 234 feet; breadth from out to out of the paddle boxes 58 feet, and with engines and machinery of 450 horse power. In a trial on the river Thames this vessel went sometimes 12 knots and generally 11½ knots per hour, which is equal to 14 statute miles, her engines made 19 strokes in a minute, which is equal to more than 17 miles per hour. In another paragraph will be seen some account of her rate of sailing &c. on her passage across the Atlantic.

The Sirius is announced to sail on the 1st of May, from New York, and the Great Western on the 7th.

A GOOD SCHOOL.

We see, in one of the daily papers, that Mr. L. Hurlbut, north-east corner of Market and Ninth streets, announces his wish "to receive into his school as boarders, ten or twelve young gentlemen in addition to his present number. They will be regarded in all respects as members of his family, and treated with paternal care and watchfulness."

We can advisedly, because from knowledge, give our testimony in favour of Mr. Hurlbut's qualifications as a teacher, counsellor and guide of youth. He is a gentleman whose sound scholarship must insure the respect of the learned, and whose amenity of manners procures him the esteem of all who have the benefit of his acquaintance.

Mr. Hurlbut has, however, one fault in these driving times. Whether from taste, or diffidence, or proper pride, he neither lauds himself nor gets his friends to laud him and to set forth in strong relief his undoubted merits. There are hundreds of fathers in this city who with very slight inquiries would find in Mr. H. a person whom they so much crave—an able teacher and a good man.

Mr. Buckingham's lectures on Egypt are fully attended. The traveller intersperses his description of the country and its monuments, with incidents of personal adventure and episodical narrative, which are quite amusing. His elocution is easy and manner colloquial, which serve to insure him more completely the interest and sympathy, as it were, of his auditors of both sexes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following extracts from a letter addressed to the General Agent of the Society, and dated

"PITTSBURG, April 13, 1838.

"I have the pleasure of remitting to you a check on the Mechanics' Bank for $129, payable to your order for the Colonization Society. You will please credit Miss J. A. Cudely and Miss Lorenz for fifty dollars, to make their pastor, Mr. Riddle, a life member; and three dollars subscription for the Herald—two to the account of K. K. Peebles, and one dollar due by Mrs. H. Childs, who paid the rest before the paper was enlarged."

"The cause seems to be prospering here, and we rejoice to see a number of warm abolitionists cooling in their ardour, and speaking in the most friendly terms of colonization. We hope that those who have gone so far may go still farther, and many others may follow their good example."

SPECIE.—It is believed that arrangements are now in progress by which the banks of this city will, in a very short time, pay all sums under one dollar IN SPECIE. This will be done as soon as a sufficient amount of small coinage can be obtained from the mint, and as soon as those institutions which, to accommodate the community, have issued the small currency, shall be prepared to redeem the same. In a very short period all this will, no doubt, be accomplished.

RESUMPTION.

We learn, says the Boston Gazette of Tuesday, that a large proportion of the banks in this city, have been paying out specie for their small bills, several days past: there is now no lack of coin in circulation for common use. One bank in particular, as we learn from one of its officers, gave notice early last week, that specie would be paid at its counter. On the first day afterwards, two or three hundred dollars worth was called for: the next day, about four hundred dollars was paid out: the third day, much less amount was drawn, and yesterday not forty dollars in amount was demanded. In the mean time, some hundreds in specie were deposited. Indeed we presume that this would be the course, if every bank in the city should announce that their bills would be paid in coin.

On Monday last the bill "to aid the banks to resume specie payments," passed the Senate of Massachusetts by a vote of 25 to 3.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE ORDER.—We understand that instructions were received this morning, authorising the collector of customs in New York to receive all the notes of the city banks, of those who do not issue paper of a less denomination than five dollars. The fifth section of a recent law prevents the receipt of such notes. The banks in New York which have not availed themselves of the late law of this state are the Manhattan, Bank of America, and Bank of the State of New York.

POST OFFICE SPECIE CIRCULAR REVOKED.—The bills of all the New York city banks are now received at the Post Office for postage.

NEW YORK LAW ASSOCIATION.—Dr. Follen commences a course of three lecture upon civil law, before the Law Association, this evening, at Clinton Hall. The second lecture will be given on Wednesday evening next, and the third on Saturday. Dr. Follen, well known as a German scholar, was a lawyer of eminence in his own country, and we have heard that it was by the courage and ability he displayed in defending some parties accused of political offences, that he incurred the displeasure of the Austrian government, and was driven into exile. The Association has done well in procuring his valuable services.—*Com. Advertiser, April* 20.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—We are happy to perceive, at length, a gleam of light, through the gloom and mist which have hovered over the relations between the United States and Mexico.

The danger of immediate hostile demonstrations on either side has passed away. Upon this change in the prospect before us, we have a right to congratulate our readers.

A message was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives from the President of the U. States, transmitting a report, in partial compliance with a resolution of that body, calling for such further information as the President might be disposed to communicate, from our relations with Mexico. The documents which make part of this report being in the hands of the committee on foreign relations, we cannot now obtain a copy to publish them at large. We have glanced an eye over them, however, and we learn from them that a direct proposition has been made by the government of Mexico to refer the differences between that republic and the United States to the arbitration of a third power, and that the offer *has been accepted* by the President of the United States.

From the New York Courier and Inquirer.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

Numerous indeed are the reflections excited by the establishment of the fact that an intercourse between America and Europe may be kept up by steam vessels. We are well aware that many years ago an enterprising fellow citizen, succeeded in one, if not two instances, in crossing the Atlantic in a steam vessel, but the object then was principally the transportation of merchandise, and it remains yet to be seen, whether for that purpose, the application of steam power is sufficiently economical. But that it may be used for the conveyance of passengers and letters, with certainty and a saving of at least half the ordinary time, is now, we think, placed beyond a doubt. We shall not dilate on the immense national advantages which must result from this discovery—they are evident to the least reflecting—but would suggest to Congress the propriety of immediately taking some measures which will secure to both hemispheres the advantages of communication by steam, or which at least, will tend to promote this desirable end. The British Post Office would no doubt act in concert with ours on this subject, and both, if they did not immediately derive an income from it, might at least offer such additional inducements to steamers as would contribute to render this medium of intercourse permanent. Once established, there can be no doubt that all correspondence between the two worlds would pass through this channel. The number of letters would be immense, and a small increase in the price of postage, would produce a revenue, that given to the proprietors of steamers, would make amends to them for the comparatively small quantity of freight they are able to carry.

Steam Ship Great Western.

The following is an extract from the log book of this vessel during her recent voyage—

Dates.	Course.	Dis.	Latitude. Acct.	Obs.	Longitude. Acct.	Chron.	Weather.
Apl. 8 at 10 P. M.			Sandy Island,				n w n n w st'g gale s.
9 west		240	50.27		7 52.0		n n w & s w, moderate.
10 s78	30 w	213	49 45	00.00	12.50	12 16 45	w by n & s w, moderate.
11 w by s		206	49 04	48.11	17.25	17 10 0	s w & e by s, moderate & hazy, rough at night.
12 w ½ s		231	47 47	47 17	22.48	22 5 10	e by s e to s e, moderate & cloudy
13 w ¼ s		218	46 56	46 56	28. 9	28.47 0	e s e light winds.
14 w 3.4 s		218	46 26	48 23	33.40	34. 9 0	s w & s s w at 10 p.m. squally with small rain.
15 w by s		241	45 24	45 12	39.43	39.38 30	s e to s w by s wind strong and squally, vessel lurching deeply, but easy.
16 w 3.4 s		243	44.46	44.34	45 19	45 31	variable, squally.
17 w 3.4 s		185	44. 7	41.10	49 46	49.21	s w to w n w, strong gales and heavy sea.
18 w s w		169	43. 2	42.58	52.55	52.30	w n w to w by n, moderate.
19 w ¼ s		206	42. 2	42. 2	56 59	56 49 45	s w st'g wd's and high sea.
20 w 3.4 s		183	41.36	No.	60 54	No.	s w w n w st'g winds and heavy sea, ship very easy.
21 w 3.4 s		182	41. 5	40 30	65. 5	65.24 13	n n w, light winds and cloudy.
22 s 79 w		198	39.48	39.41	68.38	69. 3 30	n n w to w n w strong winds and frosty.
23	"	230					n n w and n fine weather at 10 received a pilot.
To harbor		50					

3223 miles steaming.

Domestic Summary.

GOOD EXAMPLE OF NEW YORK.

SURPLUS REVENUE—*Education.*—The bill "to appropriate the income of the United States deposite fund to the purposes of education and the diffusion of knowledge," has become a law. It appropriates $110,000 per annum of said income towards the support of common schools, in like manner and upon like conditions as the school moneys are now, or may be hereafter, distributed, except that, to entitle a school district to its share of the common school fund, including the present appropriation, it will after the present year be obliged to maintain a school to be taught by a qualified teacher for four months, instead of three months, as now required by law. The first distribution under the law is to take place in 1839.

§ 3. In each and every year hereafter, in which the corporation of the city of New York shall raise, collect and pay over to the support of common schools in the said city, the whole additional amount of tax which they are now authorized to impose and collect for such purposes, by the two several acts, entitled "an act for the further support and encouragement of common schools in the city of New York," passed April 25, 1829, and April 13, 1831, then it shall not be required of the corporation of the said city and county to raise by tax any additional sum of school money equal to the amount then apportioned to the said city and county under this act.

The sum of $45,000 is appropriated annually to the several school districts in the state for the purchase of libraries. After three years, however, they may apply it either to the purchase of libraries or the support of teachers, as they may elect.

The bill appropriates $6000 annually to Geneva College, $6000 to the New York University, (first payment to be made 1st of August next) $3000 to Hamilton College, $28,000 to the Literary Fund, which, together with the sum of twelve thousand dollars of the present Literature Fund, shall be annually distributed among the academies in the several senatorial districts by the regents of the university, in the manner now provided by law. The residue of the income is to be added annually to the capital of the common school fund.—*Journal of Commerce.*

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—The act of the Virginia Legislature of last session, which prohibits, under severe penalties of fine and imprisonment, the carrying of concealed weapons, is to take effect on the first day of June next.

SPECIE.—Within the last six days there has arrived at this port, from foreign countries, not less than *three million dollars in specie.*

MORE SPECIE.—The ship John W. Cater, from Kingston, Jamaica, brings $110,000 in specie.

SPECIE IN PROSPECT.—The Mediator, Quebec, and Wellington packets, to arrive from England, have each a million already heard from.—*Jour. Com. April* 24.

MORE SPECIE ARRIVED.—The packet ship Mediator arrived this morning from London; she brings *one million, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie,* consigned to the following houses: Prime, Ward, King & Co. $180,000; Maitland, Kennedy & Co. $12,700; E. Dale, 100 sovereigns; March & Benson, 2000 do.; Heckschers, 10,000 do.; G. Smith, 1100 do.; W. S. Warwick, 1500 do.; E. F. Oelrechs, 600 do,; T. Royston, 30 do.; R. Williams, 1100 do.; H. W. T. & H. H. Mali, 700 doubloons, and 3000 dollars in silver; Phenix Bank, £2400 in silver; Wm. Vyse, 1000 sovereigns.—*April* 26.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal says—"Notwithstanding the depression in the coal business this season, a greater number of buildings is erecting in our borough than at any former period for several years past. The work of improvement progresses more rapidly than usual, a fact which proves the resources of our citizens, and their unimpaired confidence in the future prospects of our borough."

The tolls collected on the Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads from October 31, 1837, to April 14, 1838, amounted to upwards of two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says all the prisoners condemned at Toronto and Hamilton have been reprieved, except Theller.

The President has appointed Francis Lacrouts consul of the United States for the port of Algiers.

The cars will commence running on the railroad between Reading and Pottsville on the first of May.

THE CANALS.—All the canals of this state, equal in extent to 650 miles, were opened for navigation on the 12th of April. From that day to the 22d of April, (10 days) there was received in tolls about *seventy thousand dollars.* The canals were opened this year eight days earlier than in 1837, during which 8 days about sixty thousand dollars in tolls have been collected.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Washington (Pa.) Examiner.

COLLY SHINGLE FACTORY.—Messrs. Dickinson & Morris, of our town, have erected at Colly a fine two-story building, 50 by 60 feet, for the purpose of manufacturing Cypress Shingles. This factory is situated 23 miles from Wilmington. The machinery is new, and is propelled by water power. There are now eight machines in operation, which number will be increased to ten. When all these are in successful operation, they will rive from 25,000 to 30,000 shingles per day. About 100,000 have already been brought to our market, and from their uniform thickness and exactness in size, we doubt not they are admirably adapted for making a *tight* and beautiful roof, and will require less labour and expense to work them.

The supply of timber about the factory is said to be abundant; we hope it will soon yield a rich reward for the enterprise and expense which have been incurred in the establishment.

The aid afforded at the late session of the Legislature of New York (by a loan of the state's credit) to the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail-road, is $300,000; Oswego and Ithaca, $275,000; Auburn and Syracuse, $200,000; New York and Erie, (an old loan new vamped) $3.000,000; appropriated for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, $4,000,000. Total, $7,750,000.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS.—A friend who has kept an account of disasters at sea, says that from the first of January 1837 to the 1st of April 1838, news was received of the loss of 119 ships, 161 brigs, 270 schooners, most of them, though not all, were American vessels.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From every direction we hear favorable accounts of the growing wheat crop. From Western New York, from Maryland and Virginia, from Pennsylvania, from Ohio, and now from Indiana, the same cheering story is told. The Terre Haute, Ind. paper says: "We have recently conversed with several of our best farmers, and with other gentlemen residing at a distance, and all concur in saying that the wheat crop was never more promising in the Wabash Valley. The fields represented as being very numerous, and their present appearance gives token of an overflowing abundance."

A Naval Board, of which Com. James Biddle is President, will convene in Baltimore on the 28th of next month, for the examination of Midshipmen whose warrants bear the date prior to the first of January, 1833.

The Russian Ambassador, Mr. Bodisire, came passenger in the Mediator, arrived at New York from London.

UNUSUAL DESPATCH.—The Cincinnati Express of the 19th inst. says, "Mr. Evens, of this city, has received a splendid assortment of goods, only nine days from New York, by Leech & Co.'s Transportation Line on the Pennsylvania Canal. The enterprise of our fellow citizen is not less commendable than the promptitude of the agents of the house mentioned."

COAL TRADE.—The business has not yet opened in our region, in consequence of the large stock in the general market, amounting, as we understand, to about two hundred thousand tons of coal. Of this quantity remaining over, but a small proportion is red ash. The quantity of coal mined during the past winter, is about one hundred thousand tons less than during the preceding winter, amounting, as nearly as we can ascertain, to about sixty thousand tons. From present appearances, the probability is that coal will not be shipped, except for the line of the canal, before the first of May ensuing. This is owing to the backwardness evinced by the dealers abroad to contract for supplies, and the disposition to clear the wharves in Philadelphia before new supplies are received.

Miners Journal.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The appointment of Lieut. Wilkes to the command, is announced in the Army and Navy Chronicle. The squadron is to consist of the sloops-of-war Vincennes and Peacock, the ship Relief and brig Porpoise. Some change is expected to be made in the present list of officers.

The steam-frigate Fulton is to sail for Washington in a few days. The new ship Cyane is destined for the Mediterranean. The Levant is to replace the St. Louis on the West India station.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

The board of directors of the "Great Western Steam Navigation Company," having passed resolutions inviting Lieutenants E. W. Carpenter and W. F. Lynch, of the U. S. navy, to take passage in the Great Western, from New York to England, and back, permission has been granted to these officers, by the department, to make the voyage.

Foreign Summary.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

March 19.—Lord Brougham brought in his bill for the abolition of apprenticeship on the 1st of Aug. next, which on his motion was ordered to be read a first time and printed. Lord Brougham said he should not bring it forward for action very soon, meaning to hold it up as a rod *in terrorem* over the colonial legislatures.

March 22.—In the House of Lords the report of the council of Upper Canada, on the general state of the province, was laid on the table for the use of the peers, Lord Glenelg consenting.

Lord Glenelg's bill for the amendment of the slavery abolition bill was taken up in committee. The object of the bill is to extend the privileges of the apprentices, shorten their hours of labour, afford them better protection against cruelty, &c. &c. The clauses were severally agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House.

The proceedings in the other House were not of interest to our readers.

March 23.—In the House of Lords, slavery again. The Bishop of London declared his conversion to the belief that the apprenticeship system must be abolished immediately—to the great delight of Lord Brougham. The House adjourned to Monday the 26th.

March 27.—In the House of Lords the bill to amend the act for the abolition of slavery, was read a third time. This is Lord Glenelg's bill.

March 29.—Slavery was again the subject of discussion in the House of Lords.

In the Commons the same subject was debated, on the motion of Sir G. Strickland for the abolition of negro apprenticeship on the 1st of August next. Sir George Strickland, Mr. Pease, and Sir George Grey, were the only speakers, but they spoke for six hours, and the House adjourned without taking any question.

March 30.—In the House of Lords, slavery again.

In the Commons, slavery also. Mr. O'Connell spoke, with several others. Finally the question was taken, being on the second reading of Lord Glenelg's bill, moved as an amendment by Sir George Grey, and this was carried 269 to 205. Majority 64.

This amendment was a rejection of the resolution offered by Sir George Strickland, for abolishing negro apprenticeship on the 1st of August.

London, and indeed the whole kingdom, seem to be all alive with meetings got up to petition for the abolition of the West India apprenticeship, and the repeal of the new poor laws.

BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA.—The following is the proposed distribution of her Majesty's troops in North America, their number and strength:

HALIFAX.—The 23d, 73d and 93d regiments, consisting of 500 men each.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The 11th and 65th regiments consisting of 600 men each.

CANADA.—The 1st Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars, consisting together of 500; the second battalions of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, consisting of 800 men each; the 1st, 15th, 20th, 4th, 32d, 34th, 43d, 66th, 71st, 83d and 85th foot, consisting of 600 men each.

The entire number of British troops in Canada will thus, it will be seen, be 10,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, exclusive of artillery and engineers.

BUENOS AYRES.—The ship Extio, Capt. Day, arrived here from Buenos Ayres, has brought us papers from that city to the 3d of March. They contain no intelligence of importance from the Argentine Republic, but the accounts they give us from the Oriental State, represent that territory as still suffering under the effects of a civil war. The Anarchists had on one occasion, approached to within a short distance of the capital, Montevido, and on another had sacked the town of Durazno.

The news from Chili confirms the intelligence that the treaty of peace between Chili and Peru had not been ratified by the former government. It now appears that the General who concluded it, had been brought before a Court Martial, and that active hostilities were resumed.

FROM INDIA.—Letters from Calcutta of the 20th January, and Bombay of the 1st February, have been received in London, via Suez and Marseilles, which state that business still continued at a stand and the prices in all articles of export had experienced a decline of some ten per cent. The indigo crop would not be so great as was expected, the knowing ones calculating it at 90,000 maunds, against 110,000 maunds last year. Exchange on London at 6 months was 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per rupee.

RUSSIA AND THE CIRCASSIANS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Odessa, dated Feb. 27, which is given by the Messenger:—

"The preparations for the approaching campaign against the Circassians are becoming more and more important. Admiral Brouchof, considered as one of the most able officers of the Russian navy, has lately been appointed to the command of the fleet in the Black Sea, with orders to maintain the blockade on the coasts of Abascia. Upwards of 10,000 men are assembled at Sebastopol to be embarked for Anapia. It is asserted that in case Marshal Paskewitch refuses to take the command of the army of the Caucasus, it will be offered to General Rott, an Alsacian by birth, who entered the Russian service on the emigration of the French royalists."

The U. S. ship Natchez, arrived at Pensacola from Vera Cruz, reports that the French fleet was at Sacrificio when she sailed. The French Minister had sent his final demand to the Mexican authorities, offering war or the payment of eight hundred thousand dollars on the 18th of April. If these terms were not agreed to, the French Admiral would attack Vera Cruz.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS.—The English men-of-war on the African coast and in the West Indies have captured twenty-eight slave vessels since the first of February, 1836, only nine of which had slaves on board, (2,305 in number.) The remaining nineteen were captured because they were fitted for the reception of slaves and were seized under the authority of what is technically called the "equipment article."

Trade and Finance.

Abstract of the boats that have passed, and tolls received on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Year.	Steamboats.	Flat and keel boats.	Tons.	Amount received.
1831	406	421	76.323	$12,750 77
1832	453	179	70.109	25,756 12
1833	875	710	169,885	60,736 92
1834	938	623	162,000	61,848 17
1835	1,256	355	200,413	80,165 24
1836	1,182	260	182,220	88,343 23
1837	1,501	165	242,374	145,424 69
	6,611	2,713	1,103,324	$475,025 14

Steamboat Commerce of St. Louis for Seven Years.

Years.	Number of different boats.	Their tonnage.	Number of entries.
1831	60	7,796	432
1832	80	9,250	508
1833	99	12,222	573
1834	110	13,173	607
1835	121	15,470	803
1836	144	19,447	1,355
1837	195	22,794	1,607

A GOOD STOCK.—The Merchants' Insurance Company in Boston, incorporated in 1818 with $300,000 capital, has recently added $200,000 of its surplus capital (arising from the profits on its business,) to the original stock—making their capital $500,000. The dividends which have been received by its stockholders during the twenty years that they have been in business, have averaged over twenty per cent. per annum.

The dividends of the Atlantic Insurance Company, (in this city,) during the last two years, have averaged nearly fifty per cent. per annum, and their stock is now selling at 186 per cent., with nearly $300,000 surplus capital. Let the Yankees beat this, if they can.

Commercial Advertiser.

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.—There was to be paid yesterday to stockholders by different Banks in Boston, an aggregate of $384,500, in the shape of dividends. The Suffolk declared a dividend of 4 per cent.; the Boston, City, Columbian, Eagle, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Merchants, New England, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, and Traders, 3 per cent. each; the Mechanics, and Union, 2½; the North Bank, 1½; the other Banks made no dividend.

SILK SPECULATIONS.—The Morus Multicaulis is now all the rage. The price of the trees of one year's growth from the cutting, is $25 per hundred at Flushing. Some 20 or 30 thousand dollars have been paid in cash for them within a few days. A contract for 50,000 has been resold at $3,000, and the new purchaser could take a still larger profit. The contract was made, we suppose, at less than $25. If any man has Chinese mulberry trees, he can have cash, whether the Sub-Treasury Bill passes or not. Every tree may very well be made to produce ten trees by the next Autumn.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Statistics.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

The Bank Commissioners have made the following statement of the situation of the banks in Rhode Island on the 6th inst.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$9,852,353 00
Bills in circulation	2,191,609 42
Debts due to other banks	640,754 36
Nett profits on hand	448,163 71
Dividends unpaid	27,106 01
Deposites on interest	716,791 77
Deposites not on interest	668,692 12
Total amount of liabilities	$14,545,470 39

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$12,772,099 59
Specie in Bank	460,999 02
Bills of other Banks	415,733 64
Debts due from other Banks	488,210 91
Stock in the Bank	108,226 17
Real estate and other property	300,201 06
Total amount of resources	$14,545,470 39

By comparing the above with the returns made by the Banks of their situation on the second day of March, 1838, it will appear that between that time and the 6th day of April, 1838,

The circulation has been reduced	$676 75
The specie has been increased	47,122 54
The deposites including dividends unpaid have been reduced	138,152 08
And the discounts have been reduced	313,803 64

MISSISSIPPI BANKS.

Names of Banks.	Nominal Capital.	Am't capital paid in.
Planters' Bank,	$4,212,000	$4,212,000
Agricultural Bank,	2,000,000	2,000,000
Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg,	4,000,000	3,681,550
Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Company,	2,000,000	1,528,625
West Feliciana Rail Road and Banking Company,	1,000,000	871,200
Commercial Bank of Natches,	3,100,000	2,713,470
Commercial Bank of Manchester,	2,000,000	612,800
Commercial Bank of Columbus,	1,000,000	522,120
Commercial Bank of Rodney,	800,000	800,000
Tombigby Rail Road Company,	2,000,000	262,600
Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road and Banking Company,	4,000,000	1,143,960
Bank of Vicksburg,	2,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Grenada,	100,000	
Bank of Lexington,	100,000	50,000
Bank of Port Gibson,	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vicksburg Water Works and Banking Company,	500,000	36,000
Northern Bank of Mississippi,	2,000,000	
Hernanda Rail Road and Banking Company,	1,000,000	
Citizens' Bank of Madison county,	1,000,000	50,000
Mississippi Rail Road Company,	8,000,000	
Lake Washington and Deer Creek Rail Road and Banking Company,	600,000	200,015
Mississippi Union Bank,	15,000,000	
Aberdeen and Pontotoc Banking Company,	1,000,000	
Benton and Manchester Banking Company,	1,000,000	
Branches of Agricultural and Planters Banks at Franklin and Tchula,	1,000,000	
	$52,512,000	$18,884,340

Statement showing the amount of the sales of public lands during the year 1837.

States and Territories.	Purchase money.
Ohio	$591,283
Indiana	1,565,390
Illinois	1,266,778
Missouri	828,452
Alabama	475,918
Mississippi	320,660
Louisiana	283,696
Michigan	969,106
Arkansas	353,920
Wisconsin Territory	223,479
Florida Territory	125,850
	$7,004,538

Estimate of American Stocks held abroad, principally in England.

Louisiana Bank Stock and Bonds of the State,	$22,000,000
Pennsylvania State Stocks,	16,000,000
Do. United States Bank,	20,000,000
New York State,	4,500,000
Do. City,	1,500,000
Alabama State,	4,500,000
Mississippi do.	2,000,000
Ohio do.	3,500,000
Maryland do.	3,000,000
Virginia do.	2,000,000
Illinois do.	2,000,000
Indiana do.	4,000,000
Florida Territory,	1,500,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 5 per cent. bonds,	3,000,000
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, do. do.	1,500,000
American do. do.	1,000,000
Mississippi Bank Stock,	1,000,000
Tennessee do. do.	800,000
Delaware and Raritan Company, and Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company Bonds,	2,000,000
Miscellaneous Stocks and Securities,	14,000,000
	$110,000,000

The interest on all the State Stocks, since the suspension of specie payments, has been paid in *specie or its equivalent*, except those of *Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Mississippi.*

Poetry.

For the Colonization Herald.

EARTH'S DELUSIONS.

Build'st thou on wealth? its wings are ever spread
  Its dazzled votaries to elude and foil;
On science? Lo! the lofty sage hath fled,
  Like the pale lamp that lit his midnight toil,
  Forgotten as the flower that deck'd the vernal soil.

Build'st thou on love? the trusting heart it cheers
  While youth and hope entwine their garlands gay,
Yet hath it still an heritage of tears:
  Build'st thou on fame? the dancing meteor's ray
  Glides not on swifter wing, to deeper night away.

Why, on such sands, thy spirit's temple rear?
  How shall its base the wrecking billows shun?
Go, seek the Eternal Rock, with humble fear
  And on the tablet of each setting sun
  Grave with a diamond pen, some deed of duty done.

Young art thou? then the words of wisdom weigh,
  Mature? the gathering ills of life beware,
Aged? O, make His mighty arm thy stay
  Who saves the weakest suppliant from despair,
  And bids the darken'd tomb, a robe of glory wear.

L. H. S.

COTERIES AND PETTICOAT-ERIES.

Our attention has been attracted towards a public meeting that recently took place in Yorkshire, composed exclusively of females, the object of which was to inquire into certain provisions of the new Poor Law, and petition for their abolition. Everything was perfectly regular and business-like in the proceedings—a chair-*woman* presided—speeches were made, and motions moved and seconded in a style much more creditable than many a public meeting of the other sex that we have attended.

Is there not something more in this than meets the eye? We have spoken on the subject with men of all parties. Some shook their heads and looked uneasily—others dropped mysterious hints and prophetic warnings. Radicals thought agitation was going a little too far—the Whigs talked of Magna Charta and the Rights of Man—and the Conservatives trembled for the safety of the Constitution. It appears to be the general supposition that our fair countrywomen, having found out how well they can manage political affairs when left to themselves, will not be satisfied till they take them entirely into their own hands. Even should the result realize the fear, we see nothing so very alarming. We are neither followers of Frances Wright, nor of Mary Woolstonecroft, yet we could look upon a female Parliament with the completest conviction that in such an assembly we possessed a *fair* representation. There is also a particular justice in the anticipated change—if precedents are of any value—for, although man and wife are usually considered as one individual, if any *division* takes place there can be no doubt about which is the "better half;" and in *single* instances, which, spite of the paradox, are anything but solitary, the ladies have invariably exercised the privilege of voting Ay or No, when, by a strange coincidence, it is always discovered that "the Ayes have it."

When it is remembered how completely the interest of the sex is bound up in this momentous question, and that the sovereign is a female, the panic of the gentlemen cannot be considered extraordinary, and that the latter evinced a very prudent policy in negativing Mr. Grantley Berkeley's motion to provide a gallery for the ladies in the House of Commons, that they might hear the debates in some sort of comfort, is obvious. They knew no woman of sense would submit to the hardship of holding her tongue when she had anything to say, and that once in the house, admitted on the pretext of being entertained by its proceedings, she would soon show that she had some business there.

Supposing that the ladies should supersede the gentlemen in the Legislature, it is not likely that the *cause* of the house would ever be set at naught. Knowing the attachment of the sex for *soirées, fêtes*, and similar assemblages, it cannot be imagined that there would be no "parties;" but we do believe that they possess such a sense of decorum as would keep them from following the examples lately set them by calling each other perjurers, and all such ugly names. Whatever they did, it stands to reason they would do handsomely; and so perfectly unprejudiced would they be, that to them alone can we look for "measures, not men." In short, it is difficult to say which we should admire most, their forms or their reforms. As for annual parliaments, they could not say a word in favour of such a thing, because it is so inconsistent with their known liberality to offer any one *short commons*. The repeal of the Union would never be considered by them, for they do not approve of divorces. But we must not speculate too confidently; we have heard it ill-naturedly remarked that they do not always know their own minds, therefore it would seem something like presumption in us to appear familiar with them.

This at least we know, that the Yorkshire meeting has created a great sensation among all classes of womankind in the realm. In the highest classes the *movement* is expected to commence at least as soon as Almack's begins. Indeed, we can positively assert that (possibly in expectation of a seat in parliament) wives have begun to *husband* their resources, and the unmarried are diligently preparing answers to anticipated "addresses."—*Court Journal.*

Education.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It appears from the report of Mr. Burrowes, the indefatigable and intelligent superintendent of public schools, that in the districts reported there are 3351 male, and 1490 female teachers, and that the number of scholars taught was 182,355, increased from 80,000. Of these 3612 were German, 922 were in endowed schools, and 713 were colored; and the average cost of teaching for a month was about thirty-seven and a half cents, reduced from seventy-five cents. The whole number of persons, between five and fifteen years, in the districts reported, is supposed to be about 200,000. We extract the following judicious and liberal remarks on the subject of the remuneration of teachers.

"Persons are now found anxious to undertake the business of instruction in primary schools, who would not do so three years ago. This is owing, mainly, to the increased respectability of the calling. It is in this way that the chief improvement is effected.

The compensation is increasing. It is now $18 89½, and four years ago it was not 14 for males.

This is one of the most cheering results of the system. It is in vain to expect well qualified persons to assume an employment, however necessary and useful, unless they are properly compensated. It is equally certain that they will when they receive a fair remuneration. In the latter event, the supply can soon be made to equal the demand.

During the superintendent's recent tour, surprise was often shown by directors, when told that instead of fixing a maximum compensation beyond which they would not go in employing a teacher, they ought, by all means, to establish a respectable minimum, less than which they should not, in any case, give the teacher of a full primary district. But the reasons for such a regulation are strong.

By its adoption, they at once raise the profession of teaching many degrees above its former degraded standard; they make it at least equal, in emolument, with that of an ordinary mechanic, and they exclude from it all whose services are not supposed worth the fixed price. They thus place a limit, at least, to its further degradation; while, by not establishing a maximum, they leave it indefinitely open to advancement, on the principle that talent and skill will always be paid for in proportion to their degree above the ordinary standard.

But the main and imperative reason is found in the fundamental principle of the system itself, which is, that education shall not only be bestowed on *all*, but that *all* shall have the *same quality* of instruction. This can only be accomplished by affording to all like facilities. But like facilities are not awarded to all, when one school has a first rate teacher and another an incompetent one. *Cheap teachers are, therefore, to be avoided; because cheapness, when there is so great a demand, is a positive proof of incompetency to a greater or less extent.*

A most unjust difference prevails, in some counties, between the salaries of male and female teachers. The latter, though possessing equal, if not superior qualifications, are generally forced to be content with a third of the amount paid to the former. This should not be. The fact is undeniable, that, in the same number of male and female teachers, the greater portion of incompetency would be found among the males. The reason is plain. Heretofore, men of learning and talents received greater encouragement in other callings, while this was almost the only sphere in which a well educated female could find employment. Hence the most learned of the one sex, but not of the other, were found in the exercise of the profession.

Schools.—There were 4089 primary schools taught in the districts that have reported. Of these, eighty-six were German, twenty-two endowed schools, and seventeen colored. The average number of scholars in each was about forty-two; and they were kept open, on an average, six months in the year.

There were few secondary or high schools kept, except in the large towns, in which some of an admirable kind and great usefulness were taught; showing, that the free schools can be made acceptable to the rich as well as the poor.

In many districts, particularly to the north, the praiseworthy practice prevails, of opening the schools, in summer, with female teachers, for the small children, who are unable to walk to them in winter. This proceeding deserves to be encouraged."

AMERICAN COMMON SCHOOL SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The object of this Association being the extension and improvement of Education in Primary Schools in the United States, it shall be called "*American Common School Society.*"

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, an Executive Committee of five persons, and a Board of Directors, which may be convened at any time at the request of six members of the society. There may be honorary members and ex-officio directors in any part of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be an annual meeting of the society in January, in the city of New York, at which reports of the previous year's transactions shall be regularly made, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE IV.

The Secretaries of the society shall act under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

A donation of five hundred dollars shall constitute a person a patron of the society and director for life; two hundred and fifty dollars shall constitute a person a member and director for life; fifty dollars or more shall make a person eligible as director; and the payment of ten dollars an annual member.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be an office open in the city of New York, where the publications of the society, and other works on education, may be obtained.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. Albert Gallatin.

Vice-President—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Executive Committe—Robert Donaldson, Henry D. Cruger, James Lenox, Samuel B. Ruggles, Robert Ray.

Treasurer—Frederick Sheldon.

Secretary—J. Orville Taylor.

Board of Directors—Peter A. Jay, James Wadsworth, John Mason, I. F. Sheafe, William Colgate, David Henderson, Richard Wood, Elihu Townsend, Russel H. Morris, Gideon Lee, M. H. Grinnell, R. Sedgwick, S. Brown, Benj. L. Swan, Robert Donaldson, Henry D. Cruger, James Lennox, J. Van Rensselaer, D. S. Gregory, S. F. Mott, H. W. Field, Samuel B. Ruggles, Robert Ray, David Lee, F. Olmsted, Nathaniel Richards, T. Hedges, N. S. Griswold, New York.

Honorary Members of the Board—Salem Town, Esq., Lindley Murray, Esq., Hon. Aaron Clark, Washington Irving, Esq., Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Wm. B. Astor, Esq., Stephen Whitney, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., S. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Arch. McIntyre, Esq., Gideon Hawley, Esq., Gov. William L. Marcy, Cornelius Van Vorst, Esq., George Griswold, Esq, Wm. Colgate, Esq, New York. Hon. R. P. Dunlop, His Ex. Gov. Kent, Maine; Hon. D. L. Morrell. New Hampshire; Hon. Chas. Marsh, Vermont; Hon. Horace Mann, John Tappan, Esq., Sam'l T. Armstrong, His Ex. Gov. Everett, Hon. Daniel Webster, Massachusetts; Erastus Ellsworth, Esq., Sam'l Russell, Esq., Chas. W. Rockwell, Esq., Thomas W. Williams, Esq., James Brewster Esq., Samuel D. Hubbard, Chief Justice Williams, Connecticut; Dr. Webb, Rhode Island; J. B. Stockton, Esq., J. P. Jackson, Esq., Gov. Pennington, New Jersey; Matthew Newkirk, Esq., Chas. Chauncey, Esq., Isaac Collins, Esq., A. Dunn, Esq., A. Symington, Esq., J. C. Floyd, Esq., N. Biddle, Esq., Pennsylvania; Samuel Hillis, Esq., Delaware; Chief Justice R. B. Taney, Hon. W. Robertson, Maryland; Hon. Wm. Gaston, Geo. B. Badger, Esq., H. D. Waddell, Esq., William B. Mears, Esq., Duncan Cameron, Esq., North Carolina; W. Capers, Esq., Jas. K. Douglass, Charles Edmondson, Esq., Hon. Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina; L. Pierce, Esq., Georgia; Dr. Wm. H. Williams, Judge Hitchcock, Hon. A. F. Hopkins, Alabama; D. F. Fyler, Esq., Dr. Duncan, Mississippi; Daniel Berry, Esq., Tennessee; Hon. Henry Clay, B. O. Piers, Esq., Dr. Short, Kentucky; Hon. Samuel Lewis, Gov. Lucas, Ohio; Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, Gov. Mason, H. R. Schoolcraft, Esq., Michigan; Benj. Parker, Esq., Indiana; W. S. Gilman, Esq., Illinois; Hon. G. C. Dromgoole, Hon. John Y. Mason, Virginia; Walker Anderson, Esq., Florida.

PROSPECTUS.

In announcing the organization of "The American Common School Society" to the public, it is deemed proper to mention some of the inducements which have led to the formation of the Association, and to explain, briefly, the proposed plan for the accomplishment of its purposes.

The paramount importance of popular education in this country, is so very obvious, that no one can be found to question it; and the least consideration on the strong and various claims which it has upon the philanthropist, the Christian, and the patriot, must stimulate all to inquire, how can the system of common schools be extended and rendered more efficient?

It is believed that nineteen-twentieths of the American people obtain at common schools all the education that they ever receive—and a very large portion of the children of our widely extended republic are destitute of the benefits even of primary schools; and yet these children are to enjoy the same political privileges that we do, and will certainly exercise an influence, for good or for evil, upon the institutions of our country. What but education, then, can protect them from the artful impositions of the demagogue?

The Society proposes to devote its energies to the improvement and extension of Primary Schools throughout the United States; and in thus adopting, for its exertion, a field commensurate with our whole country, it will keep itself aloof from all sectional and minor influences that would circumscribe its usefulness.

A cheap monthly newspaper will be published, which will contain the laws of the different states, providing for the support and regulation of schools—reports of successful schools and systems of instruction in the United States, and also in foreign countries—drawings of Model School Houses—communications of literary men on kindred subjects, and earnest appeals to parents, teachers, pupils and school inspectors, to operate in elevating the standard of common school education.

To offer premiums for good school books, which may be printed and sold by the agents of the Society.

To communicate with Auxiliary Societies and correspondents for the collection of facts, and for the distribution of information; and to arouse attention by public lectures on the subject.

To open an office in the City of New York, where all books and information relative to schools, in this as well as in foreign countries, may be collected, and be accessible to inquirers—and where all the publications of the society, and other approved books on education, may be purchased.

☞ Office of the Society, 128 Fulton street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY MADE,
The List to be continued.

Robert Donaldson	$250
P. G. Stuyvesant	250
H. D. Cruger	250
John Mason	250
Robert Ray	250
I. F. Sheafe	250
R. Wood	100
James Wardsworth	100
D. S. Gregory	50
Cornelius Van Vorst	50
David Henderson	50
A. Robertson	50
Peter A. Jay	50
S. F. Mott	50
J. Van Rensselaer	50
H. W. Field	50
Elihu Townsend	50
Russell H. Nevins	50
Gideon Lee	50
M. H. Grinnell	50
David Lee	50
F. Olmstead	50
W. B. Crosby	50
S. Wakeman	25
R. Sedgwick	25
N. Richards	25
S. Brown	25
T. Hedges	25
B. L. Swan	25
Frederick Sheldon	25
N. S. Griswold	25
Lindley Murray	10
A. P. Halsey	10
A. Post	10
Thomas Cock	10
William Colgate	10
George B. Butler.	10

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Monthly Genesee Farmer.

EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING APPLES TO HOGS, &c.

Proof of the value of apples as food for cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., is every day accumulating, and we are gratified that so many of our farmers are making such good use of their surplus apples. The following communication was made to the Hartford county (Conn.) Temperance Society, at their meeting, on the 21st of November last:

Dear Sir—Early in the fall of 1835, as soon as apples began to fall freely from the trees, I commenced feeding them to two swine, which were then about ten months old, and weighed alive, as near as I could judge, about 150 lbs. each. They were fed on raw apples and the common wash of the kitchen three or four weeks. After this I boiled the apples, and adding daily about eight quarts of skim-milk, fed them freely on this preparation with a few raw apples occasionally, as they would relish them. All the grain of any kind they had till November, was the bran of five bushels of rye, ground in the ordinary way for family use. After this time they had a small allowance of soft corn, about once a day, till two weeks or so previous to the time of their being butchered, when I commenced feeding them with sound corn, continuing the apples and the milk to the last. As near as I could calculate, they had less than two bushels of sound corn, and the soft fed to them was in value not equal to that. They were slaughtered when thirteen and a half months old, and weighed not far from 275 pounds each. The pork was as pleasant and as solid as any that I ever made, and the quantity of lard as great as is common in shoats of that age.

Being so well pleased with this experiment, in 1836 I fed my fattening hogs in the same manner, only using less milk and more provender. They did well this year, but not so well as those which I fed on milk and apples. Whether the difference was owing to the use of more provender and less milk, or to the inferior quality of the apples in 1836, I am not fully satisfied, but suspect it may be in part owing to both circumstances; not that I think milk contains more nourishment than provender, but it is well known that swine are extremely fond of milk, and when mixed with pleasant boiled or steamed apples, it makes a kind of food than which nothing perhaps is relished better by them. They do not cloy on that as they often do when fed freely on other grain. Here I would remark, that I find from experience that swine relish apples much better, and are much more benefitted by them when fed out before they have undergone any fermentation; and I am led to believe that the saccharine matter contained in the apple, being changed into alcohol just in the proportion as fermentation has progressed, is in the same proportion rendered useless. From what little experience I have had, I think they had better be fed out within 24 hours after being boiled.

I have made the experiment with all sweet apples, and all sour—also with a mixture of sour and sweet, and am satisfied that a mixture is to be preferred, and when boiled and prepared as mentioned above, swine will relish them better for a length of time, than they would all sweet or all sour.

During the winter of 1835 and '36, I fed my sheep, especially the last half of foddering time, in addition to hay, potatoes, turnips, oats or corn, daily. During the last winter, I fed the same flock, consisting of 15, on the same kind, and, as nearly as I could calculate, the same quantity of hay, without any thing in addition, except in the last half of the season, about one and a half pecks of apples daily. And they appeared in better health—raised their lambs better, and with less trouble—afforded six ounces more wool a head, and at shearing time were decidedly in better flesh than they were the year before.

During part of last winter I fed apples to my horses—say one and a half pecks per day each—and thought that when worked as farmers ordinarily work their horses, they would keep in good flesh with one-third of the grain they would otherwise require.

For two years past I have suffered my cows and young cattle to lie in pastures where, during the seasons of their falling, they would have plenty of apples. They have never injured themselves by eating too many, and there is no danger that they will do this, provided they have free access to them from the time they commence falling, or are fed gradually at first. They will do well with much shorter feed than they require without them—probably one-half less. My cows have uniformly increased the quantity of their milk when suffered to eat plentifully of apples. Whether they are of any value to oxen that labor constantly, I am undecided, yet allow mine to have free access to them. I have for two winters past kept my store hogs in a great measure on apples, some raw and some boiled, with a little milk or provender, and have no doubt this is one of the best uses to which they can be put.

From the limited experience I have had, I think a common sized fattening hog will consume from six to seven bushels of apples in a week, and that he will thrive as fast on them boiled, with the addition of 28 quarts of skim-milk, as he would on as much as he would eat of any kind of grain. Now if a hog will consume one and a half bushels of corn with the above quantity of milk per week, (and one at all experienced in fattening swine will not doubt, I think, that he will consume all that quantity,) then estimating corn at six shillings per bushel, the amount is $1 50. This sum divided by six gives twenty-one and three-sevenths the worth of the apples per bushel, as an article for fattening swine. Indeed, such is my conviction of their value for this purpose, and for feeding to sheep, and even to horses, that as a matter of economy, leaving conscience and the interest of temperance entirely out of the question, I should continue the use of them at the present prices of grain, unless I could realize at least three dollars per barrel for cider, free of expense of transportation.

Very respectfully yours,
D. WOODRUFF.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE FROM POTATOES.

Cheese, it is said, of extremely fine quality, is made from potatoes in Thuringia and part of Saxony, in the following manner:

After having collected a quantity of potatoes, of good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and after becoming cool they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grate or a mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added a pound of sour milk, and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, where the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots or vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Three kinds of them are made. The first, which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curdled milk; the third, with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well closed vessels—*Chr. Sec.*

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

While the total number of families in Great Britain has increased, between 1811 and 1831, from 2,544,215 to 3,414,174, or at the rate of 34 per cent., the number of families employed in agriculture has increased only from 895,998, to 961,134, or at the rate of 7½ per cent. From a table designed to show the progress of agriculture in England during each of the nine years between 1760 and 1769, when the average number of inhabitants of England and Wales was 6,850,000 souls; the quantity of wheat produced was more than sufficient for the home use, by 1,384,561 qrs. The Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1813, stated in their report that, through the improvements in cultivation, the produce had been increased one-fourth during the then preceding ten years. The revenue drawn in the shape of rent has beea doubled since 1790. In Essex, farms could be pointed out which were let just before the war of the French revolution at less than 10s. per acre, and which rose rapidly during the progress of that contest, until, in 1812, the rent paid for them was 45s. to 50s. per acre. This advance has not, it is true, been maintained since the return of peace; in 1818, the rent was reduced to 35s., and at this time is only 20s. an acre, which is still more than double that paid in 1790. In Berkshire and Wiltshire there are farms which, in 1790, were let at 14s. per acre, and which, in 1810, produced a rent of 70s., being a five-fold advance. These farms were let in 1820 at 50s. and at this time pay 30s. per acre, being 114 per cent. advance upon the rent paid in 1790. The extent of land brought into cultivation under inclosure acts, from the beginning of the reign of George III. to the end of 1834, is computed at 6,840,540 acres. A statement made out in May, 1827, gives the territorial surface of Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, at 46,522,970 cultivated acres, 15,000,000 uncultivated, 15,873,463 unprofitable, being a gross surface of 77,301,434 acres.

Miscellany.

SINGULAR SYSTEM OF LABOUR IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

A person from the south or midland counties of England journeying northward is struck, when he enters Durham or Northumberland, with the sight of bands of women working in the fields under the surveillance of one man. One or two such bands, of from half a dozen to a dozen women, generally young, might be passed over; but when they recur again and again, and you observe them wherever you go, they become a marked feature of the agricultural system of the country; you naturally inquire how it is that such regular bands of female labourers prevail there. The answer, in the provincial tongue is, "Oh, they are the bone ditches," i. e. bondages. Bondages! that is an odd sound, you think, in England. What! have we bondage, a rural serfdom still existing in free and fair England? Even so. The thing is astounding enough, but it is a fact. As I cast my eyes for the first time on these female bands in the fields, working under their drivers, I was, before making any inquiry respecting them, irresistibly reminded of the slave gangs of the West Indies. Turnip hoeing, somehow, associated itself strangely in my brain with sugar-cane dressing; but when I heard these women called "Bondages," the association became tenfold strong. On all the large estates in these counties, and in the south of Scotland, the bondage system prevails. No married labourer is permitted to dwell on these estates, unless he enters into a bond to comply with this system. These labourers are termed hinds. Small houses are built for them on the farms, and on some of the estates, as those of the Duke of Northumberland, all these cottages are numbered, and the number is painted on the door. A hind, therefore, engaging to work on one of the farms belonging to the estate, has a house assigned him. He has 4*l.* a year in money; the keep of a cow; his fuel found him; a prescribed quantity of coal, wood, or peat to each cottage. He is allowed to plant a certain quantity of land with potatoes, and has 13 bolls of corn furnished him for his family consumption—one-third being oats, one-third barley, and one-third peas. In return for these advantages he is bound to give his labour the year round, and also to furnish a woman labourer at 1*s.* per day, during the harvest, and 8*d.* per day for the rest of the year. Now, it appears at once that this is no hereditary serfdom—such a thing could not exist in this country; but it is the next thing to it, and no doubt has descended from it, being serfdom in its mitigated form, in which alone modern notions and feelings would tolerate it. It may even be said, that it is a voluntary system; that it is merely married hinds doing that which unmarried farm servants do every where else—hire themselves on certain conditions from year to year. The great question is, whether these conditions are just and favourable to the social and moral improvement of the labouring class—whether, indeed, it be quite of so voluntary a nature as at first sight appears—whether it be favourable to the onward movement of the community in knowledge, virtue, and active and enterprising habits?

HARD WINTERS.—The Salem Gazette gives the following as M. Arago's enumeration of *all* the severe winters during the last ten centuries. If the French philosopher had been in New England in 1835, '36 and '37, he might have addded two or three to his list.—*Boston Courier.*

In 806, the Rhone was frozen over; the cold was from eighteen to twenty centigrade degrees below zero. In 1133, the Po was frozen from Cremonia to the sea. In 1234, loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic in front of Venice. In 1305, all the rivers of France were frozen over. In 1324, it was possiple to travel from Denmark to Lubec and Dantzic, on the ice. In 1344, all the rivers of Provence and Italy were frozen; at Paris the frost lasted two months and twenty days. In 1468, it was necessary to break up the wine in Flanders with hatchets, in order to serve it out to the soldiers. In 1544, the same was requisite in France. In 1594, the sea was frozen from Marseilles to Venice. In 1657, the Seine was entirely frozen over. In 1767, the Seine was frozen for thirty-five successive days. In 1709, the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, from Marseilles to Genoa, were frozen over. In 1716, shops were established on the Thames; and finally, the Seine was entirely frozen over in 1742, 1744, 1766, 1767, 1776, 1778 and 1828.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON.—Within the London bills of mortality are 502 places of worship; 4,050 seminaries of education, including 237 charity parish schools; eight societies for the express purpose of promoting the learned, the useful and the polite arts; 122 asylums and alms-houses for the helpless and indigent, including the Philanthropic Society; thirty hospitals and dispensaries for sick and lame, and for delivering poor pregnant women; 704 friendly or benefit societies and institutions, are supported at the almost incredible sum of $750,000 per annum.

What a testimony is such an exhibition to the gospel of Christ. Could all the heathen world, together with Greece and Rome to head its charities, display such a rent-roll of benevolence! How can the fast anchored isle be driven from its moorings with such a hold upon the hearts of the poor and the favour of God?—*Gambier Observer.*

THE LITERARY CHARACTER.—We think that we perceive very positive indications that the literary character will be more highly estimated in our commercial city than it has hitherto been. The reverses and distresses of the two past years have caused many to reflect that there is something worth living for besides the simple accumulation of property. The man of a million will scarcely be regarded with a more favoring or envious eye than the possessor of fine talents and hard earned erudition, when the reflection is forced upon our minds that the riches of the former are, by unseen fatuity, made sensibly to diminish or to melt away altogether, while the true wealth of the latter abides surely and securely with him until death. Nothing but the rare deprivation of reason can rob the literary man of that capital which he has stowed away in the chambers of the brain; while the *millionaire* may witness in a single year the dissipation of those possessions for whose attainment he has "filed his mine."

All this may be called common-place; but, when considered as relating to a proper estimation of the literary character, such observations are not without their value. The time seems not to be far off when literature will become a distinct profession in this country, and when any man, who is engaged in its ennobling pursuits, will be regarded as a laborer no less worthy of his hire than a clergyman, or a lawyer, or a physician. The liberal professions, as they are termed, are filled to overflowing; and yet any one who possesses a fair share of ability can command a respectable livelihood in them. They are therefore regarded with respect, and it is right that they should be. But why is it that the respect of the world does not follow as readily the more elevated pursuit of letters? The question is easily answered. It has not afforded in our country any certain and reliable remuneration for labor. Will it always be so? We think not. We think that the prospects of literature are improving. Every day of the last two years diminished our respect for money, and consequently increased our regard for better and loftier objects.

We do not mean to detract from the credit which is due to the useful arts. From the days of Lorenzo de Medici, commerce has ever been a munificent almoner of the bounties of Providence; and the temple of literature has been supplied with many statues of the gold, and ivory, and marble, which the merchant has brought in his ships from distant shores. We would have the respect for commerce undiminished, and the praise awarded to her votaries. We would at the same time that literature should be no less highly estimated, and that men of letters should occupy their proper places in the great congregation assembled within the walls of the social edifice.—*New Yorker.*

The culture of the mulberry, and the raising of silk, would, in our opinion, do as much for the lower parts of Georgia and Alabama, as the application of steam to navigation has done for the West. In Pennsylvania, so rich in the means of pursuing other business, Gov. Ritner has called the attention of the Legislature to the policy of granting a premium for silks produced in that state; and companies have already been chartered for entering into the business in the counties of Beaver, Chester, Cumberland, Lancaster, Lebanon, and Philadelphia. The care of the silk worm is admirably suited to families, where more children are raised than bales of cotton are taken to market; while the home manufacture of the article would in time do away with many of the calls we now make on the other states for this important article of clothing. There are many millions of acres in the southern states, having a soil too poor for the cultivation of grain or cotton, and yet well adapted for thriving plantations of the mulberry. May we not then hope, that some public spirited capitalist in this quarter, will take up the business, and place in evidence what good gifts Nature has yet in store for the people of this section of the union.

Mobile Chronicle.

The prison of Guernsey has been entirely empty during four successive months, and had last week one single prisoner, who is doomed to solitary confinement from being the only known criminal in the island.

EFFECTS OF THE CORN LAWS.—Wheat, at this moment, is 104 7-8 per cent. dearer in London than at Hamburgh; 56 dearer than at Amsterdam, 113 1-8 dearer than at Berlin; 135 3-8 dearer than at Stettin; and 104½ per cent. dearer than the mean prices of those places.

Col. James Skinner, of the Bengal native cavalry, has himself expended a lac of rupees (£10,000) in the erection of a christian church (St. James's) in the ancient city of Delhi.

The Quakers of Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire, have voluntarily given £400 towards the erection of a church in the above rising town, where they are the owners of considerable property.

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